George Cole History

"The Greenfield Tornado"

Est 1869

~~1867 - 1866 1867 = 2~~

The Greenfield Independent 1869

Carrollton Gazette 1872.

$\frac{-\ 27}{1845}$ Est

Carr Patriot 1872

$\frac{-\ 9}{1863}$ est.

Professor Robt E Mylder (mieder ?)
compiled a Hist of Greenfield for July 4, 1876
Mr. D. Mylder

now 90 Next Birthday 1 Wrote in 1963

As I remember Greenfield as a boy in 1880, 1890, and 1900--I am 85 at this writing. The Tremont Hotel was on the southwest corner of the square. Then came W. G. Secor's and Clint Cato's Grocery Store. Later they separated and Cato moved farther north in a store north of Knudsen's Shoe Store. Upstairs was G. A. R. Hall, veterans of Civil War. Some of the veterans I remember: Capt. Thos. Doyle, Jim and Chas. Boring, S. B. Cole, Abe Emmons, James Samples, Thomas Henderson, Dick Tyas, W. G. Secor, Wm. Jewel, Sam Wilhite, Van Cannady, John McQuerry, Tom Weisner, Jacob Green, Riley Gilleand, Wm. Haven, Chas. Arnold, Jacob Daum, John Collin's Store (Dry Goods and Men's Furnishings), was next. Dan Pitman Harvey Valentine ~~Williams~~ John H. Parker W. F. Helmreich J. K. Samples Jno Robbins and Lot Mc

Next, going north, was: T. N. Knudsen's Shoe Store (George, Lorenzo, and Harry--sons)--they made most of boots and shoes; next was Seigel's Bakery and Restaurant--they baked their own bread. ~~Later, Frank~~ Allen and Andy Bubenhoffer. Still later, Earnest and Wm. Barton. The next building north was P. G. Moore's Drug Store; later, Cooper and Temple Drugs. Also, C. G. Cato had a grocery store when he and Secor split up.

I remember Harvey, Guy, and Guthrie Secor; also, Dean, Nell, and Wayne Cato. Then came J. B. Broadmarkle's Hardware Store. After he had moved from the big wooden building north of the Sheffield Bank on the north side of the square. Chauncy Rucker was a boy raised by J. B. Broadmarkle. Lea Broadmarkle and Love Broadmarkle were his girls and Ed Broadmarkle was a son. He also raised a boy, Winton May. His daughter, Lea, married Wm. Parish who ran the store later. I think Frank Parks started his hardware experience under William Parish.

Next, came J. H. Smith's Dry Goods Store. Later his son, Frank, ran the store. Later, Chas. Meng and Guy Secor worked there. Also, Lottie Mullery Doyle. Later, Meng and Secor took over when Frank C. Smith died. Frank was the first president of Farmers' State Bank, and he also owned a Pony Farm. Frank's daughter married Dr. Seecamp, a veterinarian. Dr. Seecamp's son now has the Pony Farm, and it is called "Ponyland". I wish Frank could come back to see the change--especially the price, as then ponies sold for $10 to $25 each. The Masonic Temple ~~was~~ still above the store.

Across the alley, north, was Kinkead's Grocery & Notion Store. He had several children. I remember Guy and Silvia the best. This building stood where the present Argus Office now stands. The Argus building was built in the early 1900's. Dr. Diddle and Dr. Winters had their offices upstairs. Next north was Aunt Polly Smith's house and millinery store. Thomas Henderson lived between her house and Kinkead's. Then, on the corner going east on the north side of the square was Burgardt's Barber Shop. I remember Old Billy Burgardt cut my hair the first time. Later, his son, Billy, Jr., took over. Then, his sons, Claude and Charley. This was the last of this shop. Claude had a son, Franklin, who went away to school, and I understand, is doing well. Charles had a son, I remember. allen

The next store east was W. T. Wilhite Dry Goods--Earnest and Claude, his sons, were clerks. J. H. Gray's Drug Store was next in which was E. N. McPherron's Jewelry and Repair Shop. Later, H. A. Shields, undertaker; then, Richard Wilhite Appliance Store. Dr. Gary's office and Dr. Harry Converse's office were upstairs.

Next, was Mr. A. D. Rollins' Millinery Shop--Maggie Fonley and Maggie Strickland were Trimmers. The little store next was Tom Woodman's Watch Repair Shop. Later, A. D. Rollins' Store, with stoves, pianos, and buggies. On the corner was the Old George Sheffield Bank. Later, Johnny Sheffield. Later, Thomas Doyle had his tailor shop on the first floor. Dr. F. A. Clement's office was in back. Later, Clement and Bulger. Dr. Powell and son, Harry, dentists. Above in front was the Greenfield Band Room. The Greenfield Band was a big asset to Greenfield as at this time it had the reputation of being the best small band in the state of Illinois. The leader was E. M. Middleton (who was blind), and the following are members of the band: Vic Haven, Newt Edwards, coronet; Leon Haven, piccolo; Dr. Madden and John Green, clarinet; Luther Valentine, Nelson Dickerman, Perry Entrekin, base; Joe Boring, snare drum. Gallager Boring, Harvey Wilhite, and John Daniels were some more of the members I recall when I, George Cole, was a member from 1897 to 1908. We played all around at towns in our territory, at fairs, rallies, and in campaigns; also in Labor Day Parades in St. Louis. Our biggest thrill was going to Shiloh Battle Field with high state officials to dedicate monument for Illinois Soldiers killed in Civil War. The Band Stand in the Park was dedicated in memory of our leader, E. M. Middleton. I can't recall any member of the band now living but me who was a member in campaign of 1900. John Daniels joined in or before 1908. Now Dead

Leon Middleton Wade
This Tulip Small Boy

North of the square was the Old Methodist Church. Later this church was the Opera House run by B. M. Kincaid and Carson Metcalf. Carson's wife, Gertie, played thepiano for silent pictures. Also, north of the square was Fred Quast's Implement and Blacksmith Shop. J. B. Broadmarkle's first store was just north of the old Sheffield Bank. Also Ed Hebner's store and public laundry store where Mrs. A. D. Rollins' Millinery Store stood. Across the street on the corner was Pappy Liles' grocery store. Mrs. Liles had her home there and her Millinery and Women's Hats. Later, when the Liles moved the the south side of the square, this became Dr. Gobble's and Dr. Kinkead's office. The East side square, going south, was Jackson Drennen's Tin Shop. Later, A. D. Rollens' Buggy and Piano Store. Later, George E. Meng's Hardware & Implement Store. Above Jackson Drennen's Tin Shop was the old Greenfield Argus office--a paper edited by W. H. Haven. Later, Victor H. Haven, Leon Haven, and Gilman Haven, and Henry Schuyler and Wm. Arnold were helpers. Later, a building was build on the northwest corner of the square and became the Argus' permanent home. Later, Glenn Haven was the owner and publisher. At present, Clyde and Eileen Cole are the owners and publishers of the Argus.

The next building going south on the east side was Wm. and Chas. Saylor's Drug Store. The next building was Joe Boring's and McClain's Barber Shop. Above was Modern Woodman's Hall; also, the Odd Fellows and Royal Neighbors' Hall. Next was the Grange Store owned by members of the Grange and run by Tom Brown. Above was K of P Hall. Chas. Meng's Variety Store came next. They lived upstairs. In the back of the store was Hot Beds he raised and he sold garden plants. The next store was W. P. Ennis' and George Green's Tailor and Men's Furnishing Goods. S. M. Wilhite's Grocery Store, then J. D. Faith had a restaurant, and on the corner was Phillip Bauer's Shoe Store. Before the turn of the century, a fire destroyed all the stores up to Chas. Meng's Grocery.

East of Bauer's Shoe Store was A. D. Saylor's Blacksmith Shop, later run by Chas. Boring. Old Wm. Melow (Elvis and Pony's dad) made wagons and general wood repair work. Later, Eckman's and Perkins' Carpenter Shop. Across the street south was Shady Cameron's Harness Shop. He also kept stud horses and jacks in barn back of the store. On the corner running south was the big old store which I think was called the Wilson Building. In back of Wilson's was where Pappy Hall lived in a house. Then came Wm. Wylder's Barber Shop and Capt. Doyle's Tailor Shop. These buildings burned in 1880's. They were rebuilt and occupied by Mellor Bros. Meat Market on the corner who had come over from England. Later, this meat market was run for a long time by George Holtnbach. Then, Mrs. Simon Bryan's Dress Maker Shop; then, Henry Weinagan's Photograph Shop; then, Joe Dixon's Tailor Shop. He was also a leader of the Republican Drum Corps of 1896. John Allen, Chas. Boring, Fifers, John Saxton, Chas. Godfrey, Roy Wade, John Sherman, George Knudsen, George Cole, Hal Howard, Mack Baker, and enough others to make twenty-four members. We did our practicing on the old railroad turntable north of the stock yards.

Farther south on Main Street was Jim Boring's Blacksmith Shop. South of him on the west side of the street was Dick Tyas' Blacksmith and Repair Shop. A Carter had a Mattress Store across the street. Back to the south side of the square, C. O. and Lillie Fesler had a restaurant and ice cream parlor. Upstairs, Belle Ash had a Dress Making Room. Later, the Greenfield Blade, edited by M. G. Sisson. John Wahl's Furniture Store was next. Later, Howard Edwards. Later still, Ed P. Metcalf with H. A. Shield's help, took over in undertaking and furniture business. Still later, C. O. Daniel's and Challacome's Furniture and Undertaking. When E. P. Metcalf moved to Springfield, Illinois, H. A. Shields opened up in J. H. Gray building on the north side of the square.

A small wooden store next, occupied by Pappy Liles and Tom Woodman. Later, John Cooper's Drug Store. The next store was Norman Wooley's Hardware and Implements. John Calloway, clerk, and Billy Drennen, tinner. Then, E. K. Metcalf and Calloway ran this store next with A. Robison as tinner, followed by R. Simmons with James Burns, Chas. Wahl, and George Cole as clerks. Then, George Arnett and Walt Collins. Later, John Vandiveer and Frank Parks. George B. Metcalf's Grocery Store was next with Barber Stark, H. M. Chineowth, and Wayland Crouch as clerks. Later, was G. B. Metcalf and son, Carson, and two daughters, Edwina and ~~Mildred.~~ Maude

The next store was Belknap and Metcalf Dry Goods. This Metcalf was Carl's, Stella's, and Mildred's dad. Later, Metcalf, Ed Cameron, and Geo. Bauer built a new store on the west side ofthe square called "Model". Callaway, Ed Cameron and George Bauer with Claude Hamilton as Clerk. The next store was Busy Bee Dry Goods. When it caved in (because of the basement dug for the new store by P. J. Madden. Later this store was rebuilt, and it was occupied by Lee Middleton Drug Store.

P. J. Madden's old store was a frame building known then as the Madden's Harness Shop. He and his son, Harry, also had a barn south on the alley. They kept race horses and studs. Nellie Madden was the most famous of the race horses. Numerous Firsts at the County Fairs. A man named Long was the first harness maker. Daisy was his daughter. Also with Long as Harness Maker was Dick Wells and two girls, Nellie and Maude. Later, John Hottes and Peg O'Neil, who had a son, Logan, who was a barber in Greenfield and Carrollton. Madden's son, Harry, was a veterinarian and a good one. When Madden's new building was being put up, the basement was dug and one evening about 7:30 p.m. the Busy Bee Store caved in and fell into the basement. All the people got out. Fred French was the last one out and nobody was hurt.

Across the street west was the Sheffield Bank--moved from the north side. Jimmy Hutchinson was cashier. George Hutchinson and Clyde Sheffield were clerks. Later, this bank was reorganized to First National Bank with E. K. Metcalf, Ralph Metcalf, O. E. Converse, and others as stockholders. Later, Carson T. Metcalf was cashier. Harland Edwards, Leo Smith, and M. B. Metcalf were helpers. Dr. Black, dentist, was upstairs in the front. Bandy and Sullivan, lawyers, were upstairs in the back. Next, going west, was old Peter Hobson, I think undertaker and furniture. Made his own coffins. Greenfield Post Office came next. John Berry was the first postmaster I remember. Roe Meddleton's news stand was up front.

Joe Stover and Cannady's Butcher Shop was next. Later, Rices' Photo Gallery. Going on west, Maggie and Myra Edwards' Dress Making.- The little store, still here, was O. B. Edwards' Real Estate. Newt, Maggie, Myra, and Billy were his children. Later, Crip Lansaw's Shoe Repair. Still later, Arron Hottes' Shoe Repair. Next was a vacant lot where Piper's Garage now stands. I believe it was built by George Batty and Leroy Piper. Back south of thegarage was Wm. Slaughter's Woodwork and Blacksmith Shop. Chas. Arnold was the Blacksmith. Later, John and Lewis Solomon's Electric Light Plant. Across the street, north, was Jack Eakes' Livery Stable in back of the hotel. Later, A. D. Rollins with Jesse Ash Hostler. At that time, Mrs. Ash and the girls ran the hotel.

The Greenfield Mill was on the north owned by John Ardinger and his son George with Mike Caffrey as engineer. I can see him yet with his whiskery head stuck out of the engine room. Briggs and Cunningham ran the mill next. Then, McGrey and Shoemaker; then, Heck Bros.--the last millers. Next, going west on Chestnut Street was Cris Gemmp's Shoe Repair Shop. Later, Sally Brown, trimmer. Next, was Jim Adams' Blacksmith Shop. A Delancy worked for him; he had a daughter, Pearl. Next, going west, was Entragin's Lumber Yard. Across the street, on the south side, was Dr.Martin's fine residence. Later, Sumner Gay lived there and kept two Cleveland Bay Stud horses in the barn on lot. Still later, B. U. Bassham bought it and his son, Jack, lived there. Down the alley, south, was J. J. Crouch and H. M. Chineowth's Poultry Dealers. They shipped some poultry by the carloads.

On west in the next block, was Bassham's Livery Stable and Hotel. I sure can remember Betsy Bassham who was the boss of the hotel and of Ben. Jack Bassham was a scrapper. How well I can remember Jack and Gim getting in an argument. Jack said to Gim, "Hit me right here," pointing to his nose. Gim did, but was a mess afterwards. West, across the street, was a small building belonging to Dick Simmons.

Jack Bassham had the first nickelodeon in Greenfield, located somewhere on the north side of Chestnut Street. C..O. Dannells and Wm. Arnold had a Feather Cleaning and Mattress Factory. Then came Wooley's Grain Elevator. South across the street was R. Simmons' Lumber Yard. Later, Bob Mitchell's Lumber Yard. Simmons then bought Calloway's and Metcalf's Hardware Store on the south side of the square.

On northeast side of the tracks was Allen's Grain Elevator, south of the Stock Yards. W. G. Allen was owner. Built at the time the C. B. & Q. Railroad was built. This Elevator was bought by Greenfield's Farmers' Coop. Grain Company in 1919. It was run by them until Sept. 20, 1920, when their new Elevator was built. This old Allen Elevator was wrecked and the lumber sold. The Greenfield Elevator also bought later from Sophia Wolley the Wolley Elevator, and it was torn down.

E. K. Metcalf was the first president and George N. Cole, secretary and treasurer and manager of the new Elevator. When we applied for a charter, we found the same person couldn't be manager and secretary and treasurer. K. T. Smith was elected to secretary-treasurer's office and held that office until his death. Also, E. K. Metcalf served as president until his death. North of the Elevator, the first agent I can remember at C. B. & Q. Station was Ewahl. The next one was John Beaty, who had a son, Wilbur. Next, was Hod Sperry, who was there a long time. His son, Harry, was night operator. Then came Ray Haney. Jim Bryan was the first agent of the C. & A. or old L. C. & W. Railroad, which ran through the south part of town. As I remember, Jim Sherman was Section Boss. George Adams was Section Boss on C. B. & Q. John and Mace Pointer were section hands.

A man by the name of Reno (Arthur his son) sold bed springs around the country. John Stansbury and sons had brick yard in the north part of town. Baker, Barton & Sons had one in the southeast part of town. Edwin Griswold had a cider and feed grinding mill in the north part of town. Also, Hal Howard had one west of the depot. Mellor Bros. had an Ice House east of the school house. B. M. Kincaid also had an Ice House on the C. B. & Q. J. H. Sykes had a Saw Mill on the south part of town. Stock buyers in those early times were Judge J. H. Rives and Peter Achenbach. Later, C. W. Holenback, Fred Achenbach, Jasper Johnson, and Frank McChesney. Later still, Holenback and Haven, Jaynes Bros., Frank Strang, Peter Achenbach, and Peter Holenbach.

Carpenters in the 1880's and 90's were Hardin and Ben Thorpe, George Hammack, Fred and Ed Stock, and J. M. Shields. John Green and Charles Howard & Sons were well diggers. Guthrie Secor and Abe Emmons each kept 40 to 50 stands of bees on lots near their home. Greenfield had a Methodist, a Baptist, a Presbyterian, a Catholic, as well as a negro Church. A. P. Stover was the first minister of the old Methodist Church. Later, J. J. Dugan and Rev. Davidson. James Winterbottem was pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Father Metzler was pastor of the Catholic Church. We had several negro famililes here. Grandpa Burghardt, Billy, his son and family, Ann Alexander, Jim Hickman's, Mike Webb, Willis Joe, and one other boy, his sons. Bob Page, Kirkendoll and Sophie, his children. Lawson Duncan and family.

Greenfield had two parks. One in the center of the square with the old Pagoda, and the present south park. I remember when my father, S. B. Cole, T. G. Capps, George Adams, and the City Marshall laid off and set out trees. Some few are still living. I had not started to school yet.

On the south side of town, Sam Dixon's Nursery (strawberries, apples, peaches, and blackberries) south of L. C. & W. Railroad. Martin Weaver's Nursery on the west side of town. Jacob Green, John Green, James Murray, and Uncle Billy Good (Tim's dad) put in tile on farms. Abe Emmons, Lon Hall, Richard & Son, Pete Richards & Son, painters. Tom Smith, plasterer. George Faith and R. C. Fisher were our draymen. I remember, later Henry Myers and John Shepard. Hugh McHelern and Jim Rives had a big barn in the alley north of the old methodist church. They bought and sold horses and kept stud horses. Hi Hamilton and Heziki Light ran peddling wagons. No one or any relation in business in the 1880's are in business today. Willard Hamilton is the nearest; his grandfather ran the peddling wagons.

Greenfield had several doctors. Dr. Finch, Dr. Martin, Dr. Clement, Dr. Converse, Dr. Kinkead, Dr. Stubelfield. Later, Dr. Gobble, Dr. Bulger, Dr. Cravens, Dr. Gary. Jim and Faye were Dr. Gary's son and daughter. The above are some of the doctors we had in those days.

We had a race track and horse races on James Rives' Farm on the south side of town. Also, a good baseball team--Haven Bros., Billy Burghardt, John Teany, Deo Duggan, Harry Sperry, Bert Doyle--were some of the players at that time. In those days, everybody burned wood. It had to be sawed up. John Range, Chas. Green; later, Phillip Green, Jake Green, and myself sawed a lot of wood with buck saws. We got 50¢ a load, and you were a weakling if you couldn't buck up 4 loads of pole wood a day.

In the early 1900's we had a Chautauqua in Greenfield for several years. Then, in 1914, the year of cyclone, we started having homecomings every three years. This homecoming has been continued every three years since except during World War I. Beginning, it was great enjoyment to meet our friends and relatives who came back home and still is for next generation. But for me and others, not many can come back. I believe the last Homecoming only two or three of the old ones came back.

The two big days in Greenfield were Decoration Day and July 4. Decoration Day, Civil War Veterans met at their hall about 10 o'clock in the morning and headed by the Greenfield Band and marched to the north cemetery. They had a program. Then, in the afternoon, they met in City Park and had another program with singing, Gettysburg Address and other speakers. The 4th of July was celebrated with speakers, singing, all kinds of Sack and other races climbing greased Pole. And at night, lots of fireworks and fire crackers on the square, I saw the Park and side walks an inch deep with burnt fire crackers.

Tommy O'Donnell, and later Charles Green, shoveled coal in coal shute for engineer on C. B. & Q. Railroad. Down south on Mill Street was Professor Wylder's College. It stood where hospital now stands.

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The Greenfield School over on the hill, was built in 1874. South of it stood a little old brick building for the first, second, and third grades and home for the janitor. Later on, the old building was torn down, and an addition was put on the 1874 building. Mrs. Berry was my first grade teacher and D. O. Whitmer was the principal.

As I remember, we had between 300 and 400 pupils going to school then. Later, the Community High School was built after much litigation. Wilbur Ennis was first Mayor I remember; then, Dr. F. A. Clement; E. A. Belknap. Wm. Ward, attorney; Ike Barton, Police Magistrate; George Adams, City Marshall; S. B. Cole, Thornton Capps, and William Saxton were aldermen I remember. Greenfield's population then was between 1100 and 1200. Twice as many houses today as then and fewer people. There might be some errors in this description of Greenfield as I remember it back in those times. If anyone detects them, please pardon me for making an error.

Geo N Cole

George N. Cole

The first meeting to organize farmers around Greenfield was held in the City Hall in early spring of 1919. It was decided at that meeting to form a Corporation and capitalize for $15,000 and ask the state for a charter to do business in grain and farm commodities. Soon after it was found that this amount was too low, so capital stock was raised to $25,000. A Board of Incorporators was elected to form a company and ask for a charter from the State. This Board was composed of E. K. Metcalf, J. A. Metcalf, O. E. Converse, James Waller, C. H. Smith, S. Melvin, H. W. Stubbelfield, K. T. Smith, and George N. Cole. + wives Henry Land + wife all incorporators dead now but Geo N Cole + wife

Application was made for a charter and on receipt of same, these same Incorporators were chosen as first Board of Directors. E. K. Metcalf was elected president; George N. Cole, secretary-treasurer and manager. Soon, thereafter, it was found that the same person couldn't hold both offices so K. T. Smith was elected secretary-treasurer. A committee was appointed by the president to purchase an Elevator belonging to L. P. Allen. He asked this Committee $4,400 at first, but it was finally purchased for $1200. Later, after a new Elevator was built, the Allen Elevator was wrecked and the lumber sold at auction for about the Elevator cost--$1200. And on April 1, 1919, we opened for business. There wasn't much time before wheat harvest to learn grain business for me, but I went to St. Louis and got acquainted with Grain Firms and was back home in two days.

The first crop of wheat was hauled in wagons--all except C. W. Lathrope who had a chain drive truck. The Elevator didn't have much capacity and after the cars were used up along the track sometimes we were forced to unload grain in different barns close to the Elevator. Then, when cars came, reload in cars and ship out. The crop that year was under Government Supervision, and price was pegged at $2.10 a bushel. But first few cars shipped to St. Louis on cash market brought around $2.75 a bushel, but market was dropping so I sold Liberty Mills at Henderson, Kentucky forty 80-capacity cars of No. 2 red wheat at $2.66 a bushel, f.o.b. 30 days, track Greenfield. The market dropped back in a few days to the government guaranteed $2.10 a bushel. However, we were able to get cars and deliver to Liberty Mills all this wheat on time. One day we loaded two cars through the Elevator, four cars on side track, C. B. & Q., and four cars at old L. C. & W. Railroad. This wheat all came in sacks. Had to be thrown in cars and dumped out of sacks.

This first year we shipped out 80 cars of wheat besides shipping in corn and feed for the feeders in our Community. Also, while wheat was coming in, we shipped in 2 carloads of flour which farmers hauled out from two to twenty-five barrels each. After we got started in April, the directors appointed a committee to look for a site to build our new Elevator on as this site was on railroad ground. We first purchased a plot of ground at the junction of the C. B. & Q. and L. C. & W. railroad. In the south part of town where they decided to build a new Elevator but after due consideration, it was decided to abandon that site, (which I afterwards sold), and we purchased lots and house west of the C. B. & Q. Depot where the present Elevator now stands.

The buildings on the site were sold to C. T. Metcalf who moved same to a lot south of where G. S.Hedgecock lives now. Then, the contract was let by the directors to L. N. Cope & Son of Decatur to build a concrete tower, shed north and shed and office on south side of the tower. This contract was let on cost of material and labor plus 10% to go to contractors when this contract was finished. We borrowed $33,000 at 7% interest besides $25,000 we received from sale of stock to members of our company to pay for the Elevator and buy stock of goods. We did pretty well the first and second years, and we moved into our new plant Sept. 1, 1920.

By the end of the third year, we found out that we had to have our books audited. Up to that time, C.R. Sheffield had been our bookkeeper, and he kept records of everything that was set down. However, to get a good, clean start, we hired an auditor from a Chicago firm to audit these first three years of our business. The man they sent was here ten days checking and rechecking and at about 11 o'clock the last night, he told me he had done all he could but his report wouldn't sound good to his boss. I asked him why. He said, "You have between $25,000 and $26,000 which I can't find where you got the money." So I asked him if he found or thought there was anything wrong except ignorance in keeping accounts. He said, "No, I don't." So I told him the money didn't belong to me and he could make a nice report that would satisfy his boss and all our directors and I would call a meeting. He could make his report to them and they would be satisfied. We would have a good, clean salte, and when next year rolled around, we employed Illinois Auditing Association to audit our books, and they have made the audit each year since. Mr. Baker, who was the person who came to audit our books, told us to get new Illinois Auditing Association books and to keep them up to date, which I did and had no trouble thereafter.

From the end of the third year, we did very well, not only in making enough to pay help, but interest on borrowed capital. We built a long row of sheds for salt, tankage, coal on the south side of the street on land we purchased from B. M. Mason. But we had reduced our indebtedness to $18,000 when the depression of 1930-34 hit us. Only two years in this time, 1932 and 1933, were we unable to show a profit on grain and merchandise handled, regardless of the fact that my salary was cut to $15 a week; the bookkeeper, $10; and help, $10 to $12 a week. The morning the bank failed, Mr. E.K. Metcalf came down and came into the office and said, "George, I thought you would be closed up." I told him that only one thing would make us close. If he had to have his $6,000 the Company owed him to clear his obligation to the bank, I didn't know how I could raise the money. He told me that he was surely glad to hear me say that. He said, "Don't we owe the bank money?" I told him, "No." As I could tell, the last six months something was bothering the boys up at the bank and every time I got any money, I paid off our notes at the bank. The last note was taken up two weeks before the bank closed. We had several cribs of corn in the south shed and Keith had some money in the bank. I asked him if he wouldn't rather have some corn than money in the bank so he took the corn and paid me money, and I paid off the last one of the Elevator notes.

A number of shares of the Capital Stock changed hands at $5.00 a share. The other creditors besides Mr. Metcalf told me to go ahead and they would go along with me if I could keep the Elevator running. Shortly after the bank failed, these boys we owed the $18,000.00 to came to me and said the way things looked they would take 50¢ on the

$1.00 for their notes as they could take the money and buy more with half than they could with it all in good times--if we could raise the money. So we went to St. Louis to the Coop. Bank to see what they would do. They agreed to lend us $9,000 but would have us keep $3,000 of it to do business with. We turned it down as we couldn't settle all our debts, and I was glad afterwards as we were able to pay them in full later on.

Corn was 12¢ a bushel; oats, 10¢; wheat, 30¢; and beans, 40¢ a bushel and nobody had any money. I shipped out some livestock after I had tried to raise money from grain firms. I gave myself credit on the books for $1,000 and kept it in our Bank in the pit of the Elevator until such time as the Farmers' State Bank would loan us some money--only if James Ford, Glenn Smith, and George N. Cole would endorse individually and guarantee the notes. We did very well in 1934 and 1935. We took on hauling livestock to market, added trailer and trucks to our equipment, and by 1936, the Coop Bank in St. Louis loaned us enough money to pay off all of the $18,000 we owed. This money was to be paid back to the bank each month at the rate of 1% per bushel on all grain handled and 2% on all merchandise sold.

During the next eight years, we added a seed house south of the road and several new trucks. We paid the bank our obligation and paid 8% dividends on the Capital Stock and paid the patrons a substantial dividend on their patronage. Also, we built new office and scales. The new office did set on city street, but we had an easement deed from the City to take care of it. I will say I had wonderful help in our work from our very efficient bookkeeper, Mrs. Maythel Hunt. I don't believe I would have been able to carry on the work without her help. Also, George Reeves, Clayton Ford, Allen Cole, Keith Cole, and Elmer Waltrip. In fact, all the help I had helped with the clearing up of this debt. By the end of 1943, we had paid back the Coop Bank the last of the money we owed them.

In our early days, we held our annual meeting in the old Opera House. Each member stockholder and their families took baskets and had picnic dinners. Later, this was continued in Greenfield Community School. Then later, we had churches of Greenfield serve the dinners, and we gave each patron and stockholder 2 tickets. At the last dinner, I was manager. There was something over 500 at the dinner. I see, by the Argus, there was over 700 at 1960 meeting. When Mr. E. K. Metcalf died, the Elevator lost a good friend and patron. He surely was my good friend. Many a time something would come up--I would go to him and he would help me out. When he died, Glenn C. Smith was elected president and continued until his death. There are still a few original stockholders living at this date, but there are none but myself of the original organizers of the Elevator.

One major thing that was a big financial benefit not only to farmers and feeders of our Elevator, but to all the farmers and feeders in the state of Illinois, was accomplished. When the State passed the State Sales Tax Law of Illinois, we were instructed to pay retail sales tax on commodities sold; but they allowed us, as well as all others in the state, to pay only sales tax on 5% of grain and feed sold as they said that was as much as was consumed on feed at home. The balance of grain and feed was fed to livestock which was shipped to market. Later, sold at retail on which sales tax was collected.

This plan went on until we received notice beginning July 1 in late 30's that we must pay sales tax on everything we sold. This sales tax on grain and feed ran into a lot of money. On grain it was as much or more than we made.

K. T. Smith, our secretary, and I decided we would pay our sales tax in two checks. One we thought was right. The second one we protested each month. We took the matter up with the lawyers of the I. A. A. Then, the state brought suit against us to collect this tax. The I. A. A. had their expert to look over the state to find a set of books that were kept so they could go to trial on. They chose our Elevator books, which had been kept by Maythel M. Hunt. As these books and accounts had been kept so that all sales tax on grain and feed could be paid back to patrons as money belonged to them. The attorneys of I. A. A. chose our set of books. I was in Springfield with our books several times, and the attorneys for State Sales Tax was at the Elevator several times before the trial date. The day before the trial was to start, the Sales Tax Department called us up and told us they had called the trial off, and we could go back to the old form of paying tax on 5% of the grain and feed sold. And they were mailing back our protested checks which amounted to between 3 and 4 thousand dollars for six months. I remember one of our heavy patrons got back $300 he had paid in sales tax.

Just figure what the farmers saved, not only our Elevator, but all the feed and grain sold in the state of Illinois. Not only for that year, but until someone else took up sales tax law. We were the only ones in the state that protested their checks at that time, and the only ones who got their money back on protested checks.

I want to thank all the stockholders, officers, and patrons and other help around the Elevator for the fine cooperation they gave me in pulling the Elevator out of debt and leaving it free of debt and a going concern. I surely enjoy going back to Greenfield, seeing that wonderful plant, and knowing that I had some small part in keeping it alive in depression times.

Geo N Cole

George N. Cole

HISTORY OF GEORGE N. COLE

George N. Cole was born February 3, 1879--the oldest son of S. B. and Margaret Pointer Cole. He had an older sister, Ollie; two younger brothers, T. R. of Pascola, Missouri, Harry C. of Greenfield; and one sister, Maybelle of Larned, Kansas, deceased in 1962. George N. was born on the old Corrington farm three miles northeast of Greenfield, now owned by Clarence Boirum and wife. He lived there only a short time as his father bought the old Bostick farm south of Fayette, now owned by Joe Longmeyer. He does remember moving to Greenfield on the farm where H. C., his brother, now lives, known as the Patsy Stubelfield place, where he spent his early years.

The first work he remembers doing was setting on a round seat of a corn planter with rag tied on the wheels and to jerk planter to plant corn each time the rag showed up. His father was driving the planter. The first big thrill came when he was seven years old. Frank McChesney shipped up a pony colt with a load of sheep from St. Louis for his son Clint, but Clint was too young to handle the pony. He was telling my father about it, and I was listening. So I told dad to buy it and I would pay him back the money it cost. I named this pony "Chico" and from then on, I was satisfied as my chum, Wilbur Beaty, had a donkey. We sure had big times together. Chico raised me a colt. I named her Maude, and my mother made me a bed ticking harness. Ed Ash and I were driving this colt up and around the town square when she was only a month old. When Maude was three years old, I had a team. We had a spring wagon and light harness, and me and brother Truman with other boys had a good time going places, especially to Green County Fair. We would take a load of town boys to the fair and charge them 25¢ for a round trip.

I'll never forget one time I rode Chico out west of town where Keith Cole now owns. There I met a bunch of boys--hillbillies. I wanted to show off with Chico and told them I could ride her in a dead run and fall off and she would stop. When I tried it, she didn't stop, and I had to walk home. Sundays we had big times as the Wahl boys who lived where Rich Cole now lives had a horse named Pachen which they drove to their buckboard. We had lots of races with Chico and Maude to spring wagon and Pachen in buckboard. Also, in the early years, Jacob Green and I had a couple of shepard dogs. We hunted rabbits all over the land George Steckels now owns. I remember one instance of an Old Black Jack Tree with a hole in the bottom. We take dogs and scare up rabbits and run it in the hole. Then, we'd pull it out and wait for the next one. I know one afternoon when we got as many as 15 rabbits that way, with no expense.

We traveled all over the country west of our house, hunting, blackberries, walnuts, hickory nuts, and hazel nuts. We sold walnuts hulled for 50¢ a bushel; hickory nuts, $1.00 a bushel and hazel nuts, 25¢ a gallon. We also gathered sassafras roots in the spring and sold them for 10¢ a bunch. We also had a lake on our Farm where we fished and went swimming and skating. I remember once shooting a big blue heron that measured 10 feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. About this time, I was beginning to use dad's old muzzel loading shot gun. The boys came out from town, and we'd have shooting matches.

One day I was loading the old gun. Four fingers was a good load, but just as I was finishing loading, dad came around the shed and said, "George, give me that gun." He pulled out ramrod, measured and it had 5 fingers. He told me to let the gun set in the shed and not touch it. The gun set in the shed where we smoked and salted meat that winter. One spring day I got up early, looked out and the maple tree was loaded with blackbirds. I ran into the shed and got the gun and as I came out of the shed, my thumb slipped off the hammer and the gun went off. It bore a 3-inch hole clear through the house, hit the back end of the cook stove where brother Truman was building a fire. The family inside didn't wait for doors--they came out windows as well as doors.

By this time, I was getting interested in baseball. I don't remember how many ball diamonds I helped skin. First game for the team then we played on Old Common by the railroad. C. J. Doyle was the umpire. Hugh Shields played first base; Harry Madden, second base; Harry Sperry, field; Jacob Green, catcher; George Cole, pitcher. The first team then was composed of Leon Haven, John Teany, Deo Dugan, Harry Sperry, Bert Doyle, Vic Haven, and Dr. Powell. But from then on, wherever there was a ball game, I was there from the time I was 14 until I was 40.

I also remember one good team, The Busy Bees. Roy Hedgecock, Bert White, John McQuerry, Nile Smith, F. P. McQuerry, John Vandiveer, Henry Styler, and myself on this team. I was also on the first football team of Greenfield High in 1899. We won 6 games and lost 2 that year and were champions of Green County. G. T. Metcalf was manager; Malcom Wahl, coach; Lee Cunningham, Jacob Green, Howard Strang, John Vandiveer, Harold Barton, Harold Wahl, George N. Cole, Charles Collins, Earnest Motley, Albert Knoop, Charles Cooper, Leo Short, Leo Stocks, and Harry Knudsen. That about takes care of my sports up to the time I got married.

Now, we go back to what work I did before I was married. I picked strawberries for Mr. Weaver for one cent a box, as he had two or three acres of strawberries every spring. During my early teen life, my mother, brother T. R., Sister Ollie, and I raised chickens, garden truck, butter, made hominy, and my brother Truman and I sold it around town in spring wagon. I remember Betsy Bassham, Mrs. E. N. McPherron, Mrs. G. B. Metcalf, and Mrs. R. L. Metcalf were among our best customers. I remember one Christmas my dad was hard up to pay his bills January 1st, and mother said, "Let's give him some money." We gave him $125.00. Father set out an orchard west of our house, and we used in between the trees for our garden. We also kept 5 to 7 cows which mother, brother Truman, and I milked.

Also, I remember when L. C. & W. Railroad was built. All work done on the right of way was done with teams and scrapers. Father had 2 teams on the job. The old railroad was abandoned some 40 years later, and the land went back to land from which it was taken. I plowed corn with double shovel shen I was quite small. When my brother got old enough to drive the team, Father got 2-horse walking cultivator. Truman sat on a board and drove the team. I walked behind and cultivated the corn. I also spent many days with 2-horse walking plow, and Charles Green and I plowed 40 acres one spring the same way. Also, I plowed for $2.00 a day with team for Joe Cress.

Two springs--one I worked for John Green, his father and his brother, Philipp Green, tiling different farms around Greenfield. The next spring I worked for James Murray at the same kind of job for which I was paid $1.00 a day and had hold of the spade handle at 7 o'clock in the morning and lots of times we laid up tile after 6 o'clock in the evening. I worked in R.Simmons' Hardware Store in 1901 a year before I was married, for $25 a month.

My education was not so good as I didn't like school. I started when I was 6 years old. Mrs. Berry was my first grade teacher; Lea Broadmarkle, second; Anne Caswell, third; Betty Bauer, fourth; and Bell Short, fifth and sixth. Walter Traves was the seventh and eighth grade teacher and principal. A. D. Snyder was the school superintendent. D. O. Whitmer was the superintendent when I started to school. At that time and at the end of each month, you got colored cards to let your parents know how you were doing. Green, yellow, red, and blue--with green the lowest. I never received a blue one while in school. Only two yellow ones, and the balance was green until H. G. Russell came to Greenfield. He talked me into going back to school as I had been out of school two years.

I went back to school and studied hard under Mr. and Mrs. Russell and Dot Thorpe and was up to near the top of my class. I didn't graduate as I had not taken any English in school, and you had to have at least 4 years of English to graduate. I went in the same class I was in when I quit two years before. Ola Walker, Edwinna McPherron, and Charles Clement are the only ones I can remember of my early mates now living.

I was married to Marguerite F. Secor January 30, 1902. She was the daughter of H. J. and Katherine Secor. She had 5 brothers--Johnny, Harry, Fred, Claude, and Allen. Also one sister, Mildred. No finer people ever lived than this family. They are all dead now, 1963, except Fred and Claude. While I went with lots of girls, when I met Maggie, I knew she was the girl for me. I courted her for about a year before we were married--January 30, 1902. There was no better mother or help mate ever lived than she was. We had some good times; also, some rough times in those early days. The first year of our married life, we rented a house for $7 a month. I had to quit working at Simmons' store as I had to earn more money so I took a job hauling brick from the L. C. & W. Railroad for 75¢ a thousand and s and from Rubicon Creek to lay sidewalks for the city of Greenfield. Sand was 25¢ a yard for hauling.

I rigged up a team. Father gave me an old blind mare, and Father Secor loaned me a horse, Old Charlie. Also, I bought a horse from Statts. That summer I hauled 800 loads of sand for the city and 500 loads for property owners to lay brick walks in the city. That winter I took a job hauling coal from the L. C. & W. Railroad to John Solomon's Electric Light Plant and The Greenfield Mill for 17½¢ a ton. It took twelve to fifteen carloads each month to keep them going. At night I set pins in the Bowling Alley of John Vandiveer and Ben Kincaid for 10¢ an hour for 4 hours each night. During these days, I was able to get me a good team and wagon and do general hauling. I hauled flour to Barrstore, Wrightsville, and other small towns. The second year, 1903, Bernice, our first baby was born and were we proud of our baby girl!

By the end of the second year, we were making ends meet when one day, Ed Belknap saw me unloading sand and told me to be sure to save some money out of how little I made. The third year, I was down to the C. B. & Q. Depot. John Sheppard, a drayman, said, "Let me sell you my dray, as I have just got a mail route." We traded for $200. I asked him when he wanted me to take it. He said, "Right now." So I gave him a check and took charge. That year I ran the dray, hauled groceries, dry goods, and everything for the merchants and delivered feed to the stores and around town for the mill. I also carried the mail to the L. C. & W. Railroad and picked up Express. I handled Jimmy Meyers' Express at the L. C. & W., and he handled my mail at the C. B. & Q. I also hauled lots of trunks for traveling salesmen, as they carried samples in trunks. I had this dray about one year. William Savage stopped me and asked me if I would sell. I sold him the same outfit I had bought from John Sheppard for $400. While we had the dray, we averaged taking in $125 a month.

We next rented a 75-acre farm from R. Simmons now occupied by Ed Rice. While we were there, our first son was born and we named him George Allen. I traded quite a little then as we lived close to the stockyard, and I loaded livestock into Railroad cars for trains to pick up for shippers for which I got 50¢ a car. We lived there three years. We next rented a big farm from Mrs. A. Y. Collins. We were very lucky to get this farm and probably wouldn't have without the help of Walter Collins, Frank McChesney, and Johnny Sheffield (banker of Greenfield). The first two years, my brother Truman farmed with me but he got theitch and went to southeast Missouri, bought a swamp farm, came back and wanted me to sell out and go with him back there. But Maggie and I decided we'd better stay where we were; but financially, we made a big mistake as I am positive now had we gone, we would have been very wealthy and all of our boys and girls as well. Truman and his family have done exceptionally well there. They own about 1800 acres of land and building, 500 pure bred cattle. He was judge of Pembiscot County 2 terms and president of the Farm Bureau and president of the Production Credit, and president of the R. E. A. I am sure that no man, his wife (Bea), and their two boys and one girl have done more for the people and building up of Pembiscot County, Missouri, than they have.

After Truman left, Mrs. Collins and I formed a partnership and farmed on the halves. While we lived on this farm, Arthur Edwards, J. K. Samples, Ed Melvin, Billy Ford, and Mrs. Collins bought silos. Ours was 18 feet in diameter and 40 feet long stays with iron hoops holding them together. Then, when Mrs. Collins bought the Drum Farm from Leonard Drum, we had 3 silos at that time. The corn had to be cut by hand, put in piles, picked up, loaded on wagons, hauled to the cutter, and unloaded blown up in silos. We would have about 25 men for a week filling our silos. All the men stayed for dinner; about half of them stayed for supper. We had no iceboxes or refrigerators at that time. We cooled our milk in a milk trough and kept butter in stone jars buried on the north side of the house.

We also had three more children born there: Kenneth, Keith, and Bernadine. The last year, we bought one of the first tractors (three-plow) to come into the Greenfield community. Tubby Ford, Harold's dad, bought the other one. That year I put in 250 acres of corn with it, worked down ground with the tractor pulling horse drawn, pulverizers, drags and harrows. I did all the plowing working down the ground.

George Garrison planted the corn with team of mules and 2-row planter. We lived on this farm 9 years. We sold out our interest to Mrs. Collins and bought the old Jaynes' place at the south edge of Greenfield for $20,000; paid them in cash in 1917. We farmed this Jaynes' farm until I went to work at the Elevator. We still lived there. Claude Secor became a partner and farmed the land until our older boys took charge. Then, from Allen on down, they ran the farm; Maggie and the girls ran the house, and I ran the Elevator. That arrangement went on as long as Maggie and I had charge of the farm. Hubert, Earlom, Derrell, Dale, and Mildred were all born on this, I called Home Farm. Our doctor bills were small as the doctors only charged $10 for each delivery and all the children were born at home. Maggie would have a woman help about a week each time.

Maggie and I were members of the Methodist Church. We joined together when Thomas H. Tull was pastor. In my civic affairs, I was a member of the Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythios, and charter member of the Lions' Club (president one year). I was a member of the Sons of Veterans, soldiers of the Civil War; also, I was Alderman of the third ward for 5 terms; then served 4 terms as Mayor of Greenfield. Two outstanding things accomplished while I was mayor. We passed and put into effect the perpetual Care Ordinance for the care of our cemeteries. This fund to date has grown to $20,000. Only the interest of this fund can be used for care of cemeteries. H. A. Shields was City Clerk before and after my time.

Another thing, we built the present water works system for Greenfield. In order to get a PWA loan for $66,000, we had to cut down on the water supply. In order to put in an additional water softener. When the hard road was built through Greenfield, they used water from the Plant, and the well went dry; and from then on, dry summers, Greenfield ran short of water. I believe, now, through the efforts of George Rives, present mayor, we will have ample water supply in time. In order to get a grant of $66,000, Hugh Shields, George Meng, and I went to Chicago, met with PWA Committee with our engineers and lawyers, convinced them to give us $66,000 loan for the present with one well, expecting Greenfield to get more water if they needed it.

I was also a member of the first Board of Directors that helped organize and build the Greenfield Community High School. This board was elected out of 25 members. Put on the ballot, the 5 highest to compose Board: Clarence Haven, George Cole, Perry Entrekin, F. P. McQuerry, and H. W. Stubelfield were chosen. Clarence Haven did not serve as he moved to Texas. R. L. Bowman took his place. There was great objection from most of the people living out of the old District No. 7. We had a rough time. At one time, we (the board) was arrested for misappropriating funds. At the hearing in Carrollton, we had to take all vouchers to Carrollton, meet with the opposition, their lawyers, Judge Henshaw, and our lawyers. We sat around the table, looked over the vouchers, and the judge decided they were alright. Our attorneys were: Wright from Carrollton, and Stephens and Herndon from Springfield, Illinois. When R. L. Bowman's term expired, M. B. Metcalf took his place to serve on the board.

During the next two years, we had lots of trouble about territory wanting to be detached, and we carried these trials to the Supreme Court twice. At one time, they tied school funds up in the middle of the school term so we couldn't pay the teachers. Perry entriken and I personally signed notes at the bank guarantying payments for the out-of-town teachers' salaries, so we could keep the school going. I don't know how many trips other members of the board and I made to Springfield before Judge Stone finally gave us the go-ahead sign. So we built the school house, all furnished under Bond Issue except seating and furnishing the stage. Mr.E. K. Metcalf bought the seats for the auditorium in memory of his son who had died. Mrs. Ed Cameron and Ester Henderson told M. B. Metcalf and I if we would furnish the stage with a piano and drapes, they would hold entertainments until the same was paid. They held several entertainments. Then, Metcalf and I went off of the Board and the next Board took up the notes out of regular school funds.

I didn't give up my hobbies after I was married. I was a member of Drum Corps, 1896. Joe Dixon, leader, and John Allen, fifer, and 20 members. We played in different towns at Republican rallies. Then, in 1897, I joined famous Greenfield Band--Roe Middleton, leader, in Campaign of 1900. We made several trips for Labor Day Parade in St. Louis and Granite City, and played for a good many rallies in towns around Greenfield and the Green County Fair for several years. The best trip we ever took was to Shiloh Battle Field on boat from St. Louis to dedicate monument for the state of Illinois to Illinois' soldiers killed there in the Civil War. We had on this trip high state officials. Two boats were chartered from St. Louis and we were gone a week on the trip. We picked up bullets on the battle field while there. There is a bandstand in North Park at Greenfield erected as a memorial to Roe Middleton, leader of the band. I was chairman of that committee.

I didn't give up sports recreation after I was married, as I played baseball with first team until I was 40 years old. The best team we ever had was the Busy Bees. I was also a member of Green's bowling team for 5 years. George Cole, Lasalle Wade, Lawrence Green, Dude Haven, and Glenn C. Smith. We were high in our league three times, andsecond twice in the 5 years. We bowled 4 of those years at Carlinville and one year at Jerseyville. We also had single matches at Pittsfield, Jacksonville, and Alton, Illinois, and never lost a 3-game series away from home.

After I quit the Elevator, I stayed home the rest of 1943, recuperating and getting my health back, I thought. Along in the fall, Barney Elmore, Peter Holenback, Phillip Postel came to see me and said they wanted me to come down to Rockbridge, straighten out their Elevator and put it in shape and and run it. I said, "O. K." So we formed a company with Gresiedick Bros., Phillip Postel, Reed Hendick, Harland Edwards, Barney Elmore, Walter Fillager, andmyself, and started in business January 1, 1944. We had a competent bookkeeper, Eula Terry, and was doing well when about the last of February, 1944, I got sick, went to the hospital in Carlinville, came home in a few weeks. Then back again. The doctor sent me to St. Louis to the hospital from there. I came back to the Carlinville hospital at this time. I told the boys at Rockbridge I would be unable to come back to work. I want to say this was the finest bunch of men I ever met in business, but I was down and out. Maggie, Keith, and Mildred came to Carlinville and took me up to northern Michigan two months. We came home the first of September, and I took sick again and went to Kerrville, Texas.

After a thorough examination there, the doctor told me I'd better go home as I couldn't live over 1 year. That was in September in 1944.

A Mr. Joyce and I made a trip down to the valley in Texas. We stayed two weeks at McAllen, visited old Mexico, and all the towns in the valley. Then, we came back to Kerrville, but the northern cold winds had hit Kerrville, and I couldn't stay there so I caught a bus and came to Phoenix, Arizona. I went to a small town west of Phoenix and stayed with Andrew Mitchell and wife a week. There was so much irrigation there I couldn't stay. On Sunday they took me up to Wickenburg where I stayed the rest of the winter and early spring. I went home, but I wasn't there long before I had to go back to the hospital in Carlinville. Dr. Chamness straightened me out again and told me to go to Tucson, Arizona, and I went home and in a few days had another bad spell. The boys loaded me in a car and brought me to Tucson. I was in Medical Center here three times. Stayed in a Rest Home one summer. But I gradually got better and after about 8 years, I was o.k. again.

The last ten years, I have been spending my winters in Tucson, going back home in the summer. Two of these winters, I spent in Florida, but I didn't like the climate. When I am back home in the summer, I make garden and do other odd jobs on the farm. After Claude Secor ran the farm, Cotton Rives and Bernice moved back from Roxana on account of Cotton couldn't stand the oil smell. After that, Allen ran the farm and all the other boys had a turn. Earlom, Derrell, and Dale each taking turns after they came back from war.

When Dale came home from the war, he got married the first time, and moved to Springfield, but only for a short time. He took sick and was in the hospital in Sprinfield. Then in Chicago for a rib operation. After that, he came home with his ribs out and a divorce decree from the first wife. He lived upstairs at home andhe and Derrell ran the farm for a year or two. Then, we sold the farm to Dale as he had money enough so he could get a loan for the balance. We retained the downstairs for as long as Maggie and I lived. We divided this money for farm up among our 10 children. They were to pay interest at 4% the first of October every year while we were alive--½ to each. Should one of us die, the whole interest payment to go to the survivor. Maggie died in 1958 and for several years They paid me all of the interest. Then I cut the interest payments down to $100 for each child.

After Dale got married, he and his wife, Lee, took the upstairs. I went to Tucson every winter. Two winters Maggie went with me, but she did not like Tucson at all and got so lonesome for children and grandchildren, she decided it best that she stay at home. Maggie passed away April 8, 1958. The children lost a wonderful mother and I lost a wonderful wife. Since that time, I spend my winters in Tucson, and summers in Greenfield making garden and other chores around the farm. I play Scrabble with my sister Ollie and baby sit with Lisa and Brian, Dale and Lee's children. We surely have a good time. I also do a lot of visiting around with other children and their families around Greenfield; Pawnee, Oklahoma; Chicago and Steward, Illinois. I surely enjoy all these visits.

I'll be 85 years old February 3, 1964. I have 10 children--7 boys and 3 girls; 33 grandchildren; 27 great grandchildren; 20 in-laws; 4 step grandchildren; and 3 divorced in-laws. With Maggie and I, that makes 99 in all (with 5 deaths in the family). (Maggie and 4 small babies.) Maggie was buried in the North Cemetery--stone and vaults already put up for her and I.

Geo N Cole

George N. Cole

Feb 3
1969
90 Now 99 Grand
34 Great
1 GG Gran
14 & Step G
4
18 125 in Family Counting In Laws

90 now next Lullaby

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF
GEORGE N. COLE

Member of Sons of Veterans Camp for soldiers of the Civil War
Played baseball from age 14 to 40, on Greenfield's first team
Belonged to Drum Corps Campaign of 1896
Member of Greenfield Band in 1900
Member of first Greenfield High School Football Team in 1899
Married Marguerite F. Secor in 1902
Manager of Greenfield Coop Grain Co. in 1919 to 1943
Served Greenfield as Alderman, 3d Ward, 5 terms
Served Greenfield as Mayor 4 terms
Charter member of Lions' Club; one-time president
Chairman of Committee that built bandstand in City Park in memory of E. M. Middleton, Band Leader
Mayor when Perpetual Care of Cemeteries Ordinance was passed
Mayor when Water Works was built
Director of Community High School when built
He and Maggie were members of the Methodist Church; joined under Thomas H. Tull
Member of Modern Woodmen of America
Member of Knights of Pythios Lodge
Member of Green's Bowling Team

also Most Years Undefeated Undefeated one class from High School this will be Most Graduate ancestors of the Nicole Athletes or Foot Ball —
Most Ancestors the Nicole To Play & Play on Field Foot Ball Team 1899

SOME FACTS ABOUT GREENFIELD

Argus January 29, 1926

First settled	1829
First store	1830
First school	1830
Town platted	1831
First postoffice	1835
Flour mill built	1838
First church building	1841
Second school	1844
Old brick seminary built	1852
Old M. E. church	1855
First newspaper	1869
First railroad	1870
First big fire	1873
High school built	1874
Band organized	1875
The Southern Hotel completed May 2	1881
West side square burned	1883
L. C. and W. railroad	1883
East side square burned	1889

Scarlet Fever Epidemic 1879+1880

(Argus May 7, 1881)

New Electric Lights Turned on first time Jan 21 1896 (Withall Reg Jan 24, 1896

duplicate copy

CITY OF GREENFIELD.

The city of Greenfield is located in the eastern part of the county in section 4, 10-10.

From an historical address delivered July 4, 1876, by Professor Wilder, we gather that up to 1820 no permanent settlement had been made within the corporate limits of Greenfield, but about that time Stephen and Jeremiah Hand partially erected a house on the north side of the public square, but before it was completed, sold it to James Cannedy, who finished it and occupied it with his family, getting into it just in time to be sheltered from the "deep snow" which came that winter.

Mr. Cannedy, in the fall of 1831, sold his property to George W. Allen and returned to Tennessee. Mr. Allen, who became the future projector and proprietor of the town, moved his family from the farm, north of Apple Creek, and took possession of his new purchase. When Mr. Allen located in the town his bank account was limited to two dollars, and this was exhausted on the first night after his arrival in the purchase of a porker, which was necessary for the immediate supply of his family.

In the spring of 1832, Mr. Allen, becoming discouraged with his limited facilities for replenishing his purse, and his experience with the unwonted severity of two northern winters, determined to return to his old Tennessee home. Accordingly he loaded what little household effects he was possessed of into his little ox cart and trudged his way back to the southland. But in 1834 he returned to Greenfield and made his first crop that year on his farm about three miles south of town, where he continued to reside until his death some thirty years since.

During this year (1834) William Cald-

well and family arrived and occupied a house on the northwest corner of the square, but soon after built a new residence which he occupied until his death. W. P. Burroughs removed this year from west of White Hall to a farm some four miles northwest of town. At the same time S. B. Culp, afterward Rev. S. B. Culp, pastor of the Baptist churches of Hickory Grove and Charity, came to Greenfield and opened a tailor shop over Allen's store. He removed from Greenfield the next year to Rivesville and officiated as major of militia in the southern end of the county for some years, when he became a preacher, and officiated as pastor in Greene and Macoupin counties with great success until his death, which occurred in 1893, in the eighty-first year of his age. At this time the nearest postoffice to the little village was Carrollton, whence the mail was sent out to the isolated new settlers of Greenfield by any person whom they would weekly designate to go to the county seat and bring it out. To remedy this inconvenience it was suggested that a town should be laid out and a post office established. This suggestion was soon acted upon, and one of the most enterprising residents, George W. Allen, in 1835, laid out a plat of thirty-four lots, and in 1836 remodeled said plat to contain two hundred and eight lots, when the town was formally christened Greenfield by Rev. James B. Corrington, at the time a local Methodist Episcopal preacher. The lots thus laid off were offered for sale at low figures; but like many other paper towns that had a temporary existence at that day, there were but few applicants and still fewer purchasers who paid anything but pledges never to be redeemed; yet the great end of securing increased mail facilities was early realized. Through the persistent efforts of Mr. Allen, he succeeded in inducing the government to establish a mail route from Jacksonville, through Greenfield, to Alton, and to locate a post office in the little village. Mr. Allen received the apointment as first postmaster, and continued to hold the position for seventeen years.

Not long after this route was established a cross route was made, furnishing a cross mail from Carlinville to Carrollton, and thus was the infant town brought into uninterrupted contact with the outer world.

In the winter of 1835-36 three or four persons who afterward figured somewhat conspicuously in the subsequent history of the village, arrived and became citizens. They were Benjamin King, Martin A. Cooper, R. M. Booker and Fielding L. Stubblefield. Mr. King found employment as clerk in the store of Mr. Allen, where he remained two years, when he and his wife took up their residence on a farm, he to discharge the manifold duties in church and state which a confiding public imposed upon him, and she to meet the responsibilities appropriate to her sex, with no disposition to press "Women's rights" beyond that circle. Mr. Cooper was a young physician from Tennessee, an unmarried man who sought the little village for the purpose of beginning the practice of his profession, and so pleased were the citizens of the community with the young doctor, and with the prospect of having a resident physician (Carrollton then being the home of the nearest doctor), that they joined forces and assisted him to erect a small cabin for his office and residence, upon which being completed, he got leave of absence and returned to Tennessee, and in a short time returned with a bride, whom he at once installed as mistress of his cabin. Having thus located, he began his practice

swing around the circle, embracing Rockbridge, Witt's Mill, Hickory Grove, Athensville, Scottsville, Barr's Store, Fayette and Rivesville, in which situation for many years no competitor thought it worth while to disturb him, until in 1850 Drs. Ledbrook and Finch appeared upon the scene, when he divided practice with them. Mr. Booker came to Greenfield in 1835 with his family from Kentucky. He taught school for three months, but in that time satisfied his aspirations in that direction, and in the spring of 1836, with the proceeds of his winter's work, supplemented with an amount which he borrowed, making his capital $1,000, he invested in general merchandising, and started out with ambition to become a millionaire. He left no honorable means untried to accomplish his purpose and for seventeen years his best energies were given in this direction, but on the 24th of February, 1853, death called him hence. He left to his family a snug little fortune of $60,000. Mr. Stubblefield came to Greenfield in 1835 and secured a farm through Mr. Allen, where he continued to reside until his death in 1875.

In June, 1838, Greenfield was visited by one of the most terrible and destructive hail storms ever witnessed in the entire history of this region, both for violence and the size of the stones precipitated. As proof of this, it is related that the most substantial barn in the locality on the farm then known as the French farm, owned by Michael Buchannan, Esq., had its roof entirely broken in; cattle were greatly injured; swine, sheep and hens without number were killed, and much other damage done by the sudden descent of these aerial missiles, six of which the next day weighed seven pounds and two ounces, while others were found by N. Dickerman and D. Edwards Esq to be seventeen and eighteen inches in circumference, the whole closing up by rendering all the windows in the then little burg that faced the storm lightless.

In February of the year 1839 the first carpenter and cabinetmaker settled in Greenfield in the person of Joseph Hartsook. He occupied a residence on the northwest corner of the public square and many of the first residence of Greenfield were constructed by him. Following Mr. Hartsook in this line came Messrs. Wooley, Speaks and Heaton, who were his immediate successors in this vocation, and to whom Mr. Hartsook surrendered the square, saw and plane, and devoted himself to the, presumably, more congenial avocation of law and politics.

In 1841 the first public house of worship was erected. Before this time the early settlers had experienced much inconvenience in having no fixed place of worship, but alternating between the private residences of George H. Cowden, George W. Allen and Joel Edwards. This state of affairs, however, was remedied by the erection of what was known as the Old Methodist church upon a lot of ground donated by George W. Allen. Ichabod Valentine, as master workman, superintended the erection of the building, and it was completed and opened for divine service during the winter of the same year, when the venerable Dr. B. C. Wood, of Carrollton, preached the first sermon in it—the funeral discourse of Samuel Capps, who died upon his farm at Palmyra at that time, and was brought for interment in the burial ground at Rubicon. In this building the Methodists concentrated their scattered forces, numbering some fifty in the society. Here they domiciled until this their early home no longer met their increased necessities when, in 1856, they erected in its place

a more pretentious brick edifice, which did duty until some three years ago, when the present large and modern edifice was completed and occupied by the society.

In 1842 Captain Josiah Caswell came out from Vermont and located on a farm afterward occupied by Thomas Ford—a farm first entered by Charles Stout, the father of Mrs. Ephraim Barnett, in 1835. Leaving this place, he resided some five or six years on a place southeast of town, where, having improved the "Sulphur Springs" property, he lived till his decease on September 24, 1872, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The next accession to the population of Greenfield was in 1844, when Norman C. Wooley, James Hall and Isaac R. Ostrom arrived there, Mr. Ostrom locating upon land a half mile west of town, then known as the John Pickett place. He erected the first circular sawmill ever operated in that locality. Superadded to this Messrs. Joseph Hartsook and Edward Johnson put in operation during the same year, 1845, a turning lathe, and the first one, too—a machine for the manufacture of bedsteads, etc.; but they soon after transferred their interest in the machine to William Speaks and Norman C. Wooley, who, as before stated, succeeded Mr. Hartsook as carpenters and cabinetmakers, and who turned it to practical utility in the prosecution of their business in this direction, as evidenced by the fact that besides doing a great variety of other work, they built, or aided in building, most of the structures that went up in the village from 1846 to 1852. Notably among these buildings were the Sheffield residence, the early palace of the town, Booker's house, F. J. Stock's residence, Wilhite's frame store, Edwin Wooley's old home, the Temperance hall, the Methodist second parsonage, Mr. Wahl's residence, the old seminary, S. P. Cameron's and D. S. Wilson's homes, the Union church, alias the town hall, and Professor Wilder's dwelling.

Robert McKnight seems to have been the first blacksmith in the village, followed by Messrs. Renshaw, Wilkinson and others; yet Mr. Henry Cress seems to have been the first to deal effective blows in the service of His Vulcanic Majesty, and to have been the most successful in this department of honorable and useful industry. He came to Greenfield in 1846 and plied his vocation in connection with G. H. Kinkaid, who had preceded him in January of that year, and carried on their trade in a shop on the northwest corner of the public square until January of 1847, when they removed to their new shop, afterward owned and carried on by J. B. Brodmarkle. They were succeeded at their old stand by Messrs. Halliday and Drake. Continuing in their new locality some two years, Mr. Kinkaid gave up the hammer and anvil for the dry goods business, between which and the anvil he alternated for several years. Mr. Cress on the contrary continued to stick to the anvil, and taking as a partner Ephraim Barnett, continued in the business successfully for ten years, when the condition of his eyes became such as to necessitate the abandonment of the shop, which he did, and retired to a farm, and as a husbandman was successful. He left his premises in the hands of J. B. Brodmarkle, who managed the business for several years, coupling with it a general assortment of hardware goods. Mr. Brodmarkle managed the business so successfully that at present he owns and manages one of the most complete agricultural and hardware stores in the county.

Michael Buchannan, hitherto mentioned,

The first banking house established in Greenfield was organized December 16, 1870, by Skilling Sheffield & Co., and was located under the Odd Fellows hall, where it continued until the construction of the brick building on the southeast corner of the square, when it took up its quarters there, where it did business for many years. It is now located on the southwest corner of the square, in a well appointed bank building. The style of the firm is Sheffield & Company. J. H. Sheffield is president, and Ralph Metcalf cashier. This is the only bank in the city at present and enjoys a large patronage, meeting all the business requirements of the community in as liberal and accommodating a manner as is consistent with good and safe banking.

was contemporaneous with Mr. Cress in Greenfield, having made his first appearance there in 1846, and resided a year or two in the "first hotel." This property, which was located on the site of the present Masonic Hall, he bought for $400, and sold it to Rev. William Saxton. Here Mr. Saxton did the honors of landlord for some years. But finding at length that hotel life was neither so pleasant nor profitable as had been supposed, he retired to a farm some two miles east of town, leaving the "Saxton House" vacant, or occupied with interruption, for some time, when at length it was burned down, leaving the entire corner it occupied bare for the erection of the brick block built thereon in 1867-8, known as the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Hall, with commodious business rooms in the lower story.

In 1848 Thomas Ford settled on the open prairie northwest of town. David Lisles made his advent in Greenfield in 1850. Rev. Dunlap came in 1849 or '50 and bought what was known afterward as the "Harden land," just east and northeast of town. In 1851-2 the first institute of instruction, better known as the "Old Seminary," was erected through the energy and public spirit of the friends of education, prominent among whom were R. M. Booker, N. C. Wooley, George W. Allen, W. A. Secor, George T. W. Sheffield and others. This was built by voluntary subscription throughout the community at a cost of near $2,500. The institute was opened for students in the fall of 1852 by Professor Wilder, and continued under his supervision until the introduction of the public school system of Illinois—a term of five years—when it was taken possession of by the district school directors, and no longer run as a private institution. At the same time the Seminary was built, there was constructed a building known as the "Union church," afterward called the "town hall," built by the community at large, and deeded to a small Baptist organization, and a Cumberland Presbyterian church, and occupied by these organizations as circumstances favored, both for the worship of God and a variety of other purposes, for nearly twenty years.

Up to 1869 Greenfield had suffered from the manifold disadvantages of isolation, the potent cause of its tardy growth and want of general prosperity, and longed to form connection with the outside world, as some of her neighbors had done, by means of a railroad. It may well be conceived with what interest the proposition for the construction of a railroad from St. Louis through Greenfield to Rock Island would be received by the community generally. This interest soon took shape in such action as rolled up a subscription in that part of the county of $100,000 in a very short period. With this subscription the road was speedily put under contract in many of its parts. The ground was first broken in 1857, and during the following year a goodly portion of it was graded and ready for the ties. But owing to the great financial stringency throughout the country generally, coupled soon after with the advent of the great Civil war in 1861, it remained in undisturbed repose until in 1869, when it was revived and the work proceeded rapidly to an early completion—as far as Greenfield—in February, 1870. The road is now, and has been for many years, owned and operated by the Burlington system. The Chicago, Quincy & St. Louis road, running from Eldred to Litchfield, crosses the Burlington at the southern limits of Greenfield, thus giving the citizens two lines of railway.

The first banking house established in Greenfield was organized December 16, 1870, by Skilling Sheffield & Co., and was located under the Odd Fellows hall, where it continued until the construction of the brick building on the southeast corner of the square, when it took up its quarters there, where it did business for many years. It is now located on the southwest corner of the square, in a well appointed bank building. The style of the firm is Sheffield & Company. J. H. Sheffield is president, and Ralph Metcalf cashier. This is the only bank in the city at present and enjoys a large patronage, meeting all the business requirements of the community in as liberal and accommodating a manner as is consistent with good and safe banking.

The Presbyterian church of Greenfield was organized in 1859 by Rev. George C. Wood, of Jacksonville, who for a time was its stated supply. Hiram B. Ellis and R. E. Wilder were its first ruling elders. The present pastor is Rev. F. P. Witherspoon, an able man and good pastor, under whose administration the church work in all its departments is in a flourishing condition.

The Baptist denomination seems not to have figured very largely in the early history of Greenfield and vicinity. Rev. Stephen Coonrod, who died in 1872, appeared as one of the first Baptist clergymen in the village, though at other points not far distant were Rev. Charles Kitchens, Rev. Thomas Lee and Rev. M. Browning, Rev. H. H. Witt and Rev. S. B. Culp, who ministered for a longer or shorter period to the Hickory Grove church, northwest of Greenfield. In 1829 Mr. Coonrod became pastor of the little Baptist church in the village, at the same time living on and operating his farm. He continued this relation until his death—a period of 48 years. During half of this time, he had also, at the same time, charge of a church on Taylor's Prairie, and one at Athensville. At first, for four or five years, he held public services in private dwellings but, in 1834, a small log church building was erected on one corner of the graveyard, north of town, which served as a place of public worship for about thirty years, when it gave place to a more imposing structure in the north part of town in 1855. This building served as the sanctuary for many years, giving place to the present neat and modern structure located one block south of the square. This church, as now constituted, was organized in 1886.

Rev. F. B. Feary, an able young man of much promise is the present pastor. Mrs. J. H. Diddle is church clerk.

As before mentioned herein, the Methodists were the early pioneers in Greenfield; George W. Allen, George A. Cowden and Joel Edwards being among their number, and at whose residence public worship on the Sabbath was conducted by the early apostles of this faith. In 1828 the Illinois district and Apple Creek circuit embraced this point, with Peter Cartwright as presiding elder, and Isaac Scarrett and I. T. Johnson, as circuit riders. The following year L. Bogart and I. French were on the circuit but in 1830, the district being changed to Sangamon, James Bankston appears to have been the first regular preacher in town, though others, both circuit and local, paid occasional visits for some time before this. In 1831 William D. Trotter and William Haskins rode the circuit, and they were succeeded in 1832, by John Vancleve and Levi Springer. During these four years Peter Cartwright continued

presiding elder; but the district and circuit being changed to Carrollton, Simon Peter succeeded him in this capacity in 1833, with John Vancleve and William Petney as circuit riders. In 1834 A. E. Phillips and C. B. N. McCabe were placed on the circuit, and they were succeeded, in 1835, by Jesse Hale alone. In 1836, the district being then again changed to Lebanon, M. S. Taylor succeeded Simon Peter as presiding elder, with D. Cory and N. Allen on the circuit. In 1837 Charles Holliday followed Elder Taylor as presiding elder—Elijah Corrington being on the circuit this year, with A. Bird with him a portion of the year. In 1838, the district was changed to Alton and the circuit to Apple Creek, and William Chambers took the circuit; but in 1839 the circuit was changed to Carrollton and J. B. Corrington was again placed there. In 1840 [illegible] gave place to the Union [illegible] Peter Cartwright became again elder, with [illegible] circuit during [illegible] and the following year [illegible] this time the [illegible] building [illegible] temporary accommodations [illegible] 1842 [illegible] Carrollton, W. H. [illegible] Hedgecorth, Dr. [illegible] Saxton, Milton Ferris and [illegible] Jones. The latter [illegible] the father [illegible] the lamented James Jones, recently deceased.

The church of Greenfield on the [illegible] is the latest [illegible] and [illegible] strongest [illegible] present pastor, [illegible] an able [illegible] and [illegible] and the various other auxiliaries of the church are in good healthy condition.

The Catholic society in Greenfield have as their pastor at present, Rev. Francis Kehoe, a good preacher, and said to be an able director of religious forces. The society has a large membership.

In the matter of societies and orders the sprightly little city is well represented.

Masons—The Masonic lodge is officered as follows: Hugh A. Shields, worshipful master; Dr. H. Converse, senior warden; D. M. Kinkaid, junior warden; Ralph Metcalf, senior deacon; C. T. Metcalf, junior deacon; M. T. Nichols, secretary; W. E. Kolbin, treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—Officers: Albert E. Carter, [illegible] M. J. Smith, vice grand; J. B. [illegible], secretary; N. L. Machell, [illegible]; T. L. Shade, warden; H. C. Smith, conductor.

Knights of Pythias—Officers: Dr. J. A. Cravens, C. C.; E. E. Burroughs, V. C.; W. H. Ford, Prelate; T. L. Shade, K. of R. and S.; H. N. Shields, M. of E.; V. H. Haven, M. of F.

Modern Woodmen—Officers: [illegible] Consul; A. C. Elliott, Advisor; [illegible] W. A. Shields, secretary; Charles Meng, [illegible].

Patriotic Sons—Officers: W. [illegible] Post, W. M.; Ralph Metcalf, V. P.; [illegible], associate matron; Elizabeth Wolfe, secretary; Lelie Dunnell, treasurer; [illegible] Metcalf, conductress; Catherine [illegible], [illegible].

Grand Army—Officers: G. B. Metcalf, commander; S. D. Sheldon, recruiter; [illegible], adjutant; [illegible], quartermaster; [illegible], chaplain; [illegible].

[illegible] League—Officers: [illegible]

B. Metcalf, president; Dr. H. W. Gobble, secretary and examining physician; Adam Koehm, treasurer.

Rebekahs — Officers: Margaretta Koehm, N. G.; Mrs. Ida Witt, V. G.; Albert Carter, secretary; N. L. Metcalf, treasurer.

Commercial Club—Officers: H. G. Russell, president; B. F. McGrew, vice-president; Victor H. Haven, recording secretary; C. R. Sheffield, treasurer.

The business interests of Greenfield are represented by the following firms and individuals:

Dry Goods—J. T. Callaway, George P. Bauer and E. E. Cameron, Frank C. Smith, W. T. Wilhite Estate.

Groceries— G. B. Metcalf & Son, W. G. Secor & Son; S. M. Wilhite & Son, Gibson & Synder, Henderson & Shade, Charles Meng & Son.

Hardware—J. B. Brodmarkle, Arnet & Collins.

Druggists—William A. Saylor, Luther C. Valentine, W. A. Gray.

Bank.—Sheffield & Co.

Notions—Cooper & Temple, H. L. Goodell.

Furniture and Undertaking — C. P. Dannel, H. A. Shields.

Lumber—J. H. Entrekin, Robert A. Mitchell.

Buggies—A. D. Rollins, John H. Bassham.

Newspaper—"Greenfield Argus," V. H. Haven.

Hotels and Livery—A. D. Rollins, B. U. Bassham.

Flouring Mill—B. F. McGrew.

Shoes—Phillip Bauer, T. N. Knudson.

Poultry—Chinowth & French, Milton C. Andrews.

Restaurants—Mrs. Lillie Fesler, Barton Bros., James Bishop.

Barber Shops—Charles L. Neal, Wylder & Wade, Burghardt & Son.

Photographer—Lewis Estell.

Meat Market—George Holnback.

Tailor shop—Capt. Thos. Doyle.

Dentists—R. E. Black, H. R. Powell, J. H. Diddle.

Grain—E. D. Wooley, L. P. Allen.

Attorney.—Hon. C. J. Doyle.

Postmaster—John Robards.

Physicians—F. A. Clement, H. W. Gobble, H. Converse, J. A. Cravens, A. G. Kinkead.

CITY OFFICERS.

Greenfield was incorporated under the State law as a city on April 7, 1884, since which time the following persons have served as its officers:

1884—Mayor, James W. Hutchinson. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, John Beaty; Second ward, Henry C. Myers, Henry M. Long; Third ward, Joseph J. Crouch, James H. Smith; Attorney, George W. Coonrod; Clerk, Jesse A. Drake; Treasurer, Samuel M. Wilhite; City Marshal, John C. Berry.

1885—Mayor, Edward A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, Carter Drake; Second ward, Henry C. Myres, Henry M. Long; Third ward, Joseph J. Crouch, Richard C. Fisher; clerk, Vic H. Haven; Police Magistrate, John F. Roach; Treasurer, Jasper Johnson; City Marshal, Alfred Walker.

1886—Mayor, Edwin A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, Carter Drake, George B. Metcalf; Second ward, Henry M. Long, Henry M. Chinowth; Third ward, Richard

C. Fisher, Phillip Bauer; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Police Magistrate, James Steidley; Treasurer, Jasper Johnson; City Marshal, Alfred Walker.

1887—Mayor, Wilbur P. Ennis. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, Alpheus D. Rollins; Second ward, Henry M. Chinowth, Stephen B. Cole; Third ward, Phillip Bauer, William T. Saxton; Attorney, William M. Wallace; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Treasurer, Ralph Metcalf, City Marshal, George W. Adams.

1888—Mayor, Wilbur P. Ennis. Aldermen: First ward, Alpheus D. Rollins, George B. Metcalf; Second Ward, Stephen B. Cole, William J. Slaughter; Third ward, William T. Saxton, Phillip Bauer; Attorney, William M. Wallace; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Treasurer, Ralph Metcalf; City Marshal, George W. Adams.

1889—Mayor, Jasper Johnson. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, Edward J. Stock; Second ward, William J. Slaughter, James A. Piper; Third ward, Phillip Bauer, William Jayne; Treasurer, John B. Brodmarkle; City Marshal, George W. Adams; Clerk, Howard E. Wilhite; Night Police, James Reynolds.

1890—Mayor, Jasper Johnson. Aldermen: First ward, Edward J. Stock, Thomas C. Brown; Second ward, James A. Piper, George W. Adams; Third ward, William Jayne, Shadrach P. Cameron; Treasurer, John B. Brodmarkle; City Marshal, James Reynolds; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Police Magistrate, Milton A. Kinkead; Night Police, Curtis Scott.

1891—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, Thomas C. Brown, John W. Piper; Second ward, George W. Adams, Stephen B. Cole; Third ward, Shadrach P. Cameron, Monroe G. Sisson; Attorney, Edwin Woolley; Clerk, Harry C. Wilhite; Treasurer, William H. Johnson; Police Magistrate, Milton A. Kinkead; City Marshal, John D. Shephard; Night Police, Curtis Scott.

1892—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, John W. Piper, John B. Brodmarkle; Second ward, Stephen B. Cole, William J. Slaughter; Third ward, Monroe G. Sisson, Charles H. Barton; Clerk, Harry C. Wilhite; Treasurer, William H. Johnson; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, John D. Shephard; Night Police, Curtis Scott.

1893—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, John B. Brodmarkle, John L. Stansbury; Second ward, William J. Slaughter, John H. Sykes; Third ward, Charles H. Barton, William Jayne; Attorney, William M. Ward; Treasurer, George P. Bauer; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, John D. Shephard; Night Police, Henry M. Chinowth.

1894—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, John L. Stansbury, John B. Brodmarkle; Second ward, John H. Sykes, William H. Faith; Third ward, William Jayne, John Wahl; Attorney, William M. Ward; Treasurer, George P. Bauer; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, Joseph Chinowth.

1895—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, John B. Brodmarkle, John L. Stansbury; Second ward, William H. Faith, Henry C. Myres; Third ward, John Wahl, George W. Cunningham; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Treasurer, James A. Piper; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, Jos. Chinowth, Curtis Scott.

1896—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, John L. Stansbury, Charles W. Saylor; Second ward, Henry C. Myres, William H. Faith; Third ward, George W. Cunningham, William Jayne; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Treasurer, James A. Piper; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, William McCants.

1897—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, Charles W. Saylor, William G. Allen; Second Ward, William H. Faith, Robert L. Wylder; Third ward, William Jayne, Joe S. Dixon; Clerk, Harry T. Madden; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, Charles S. Boring.

1898—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, William G. Allen, Jesse B. Ash; Second ward, Robert L. Wylder, Henry C. Myres; Third ward, Joe S. Dixon, Elvid A. Melow; Clerk, Harry T. Madden; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robt. H. Maxfield; Night Police, John Williams.

1899—Mayor, Ebert K. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, Jesse B. Ash, Adam Koehm; Second ward, Henry C. Myres, Jasper Johnson; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, Ewen B. Smith; Clark, Henry C. Smith; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; City Marshal, Robt. L. Wylder; Night Police, John Williams.

1900—Mayor, Ebert K. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, Adam Koehm, Frank E. Strang; Second ward, Jasper Johnson, P. Joseph Madden; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, Ewen B. Smith; Clerk, Henry C. Smith; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; City Marshal, Harvey Lisinbee,* Jas. A. Piper; Night Police, John Williams,* William H. Faith.

1901—Mayor, E. A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, Frank E. Strang, Adam Koehm; Second ward, P. Joseph Madden, W. G. Secor; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, A. E. Henderson; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; City Marshal, James R. Piper; Night Police, William H. Faith.

1902—Mayor, Edwin A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, Adam Koehm, Ben. M. Kincaid; Second ward, W. G. Secor, H. Clardy; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, A. E. Henderson; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; Police Magistrate, Fred L. Stock; City Marshal, James A. Piper; Night Police, William H. Faith.

1903—Mayor, Harry W. Gobble. Aldermen: First ward, Ben. M. Kincaid, Carson T. Metcalf; Second ward, George W. Hammack, Hugh Clardy; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, Harry C. Wilhite; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, William A. Green; Night Police, William H. Faith.

1904—Mayor, Harry W. Gobble. Aldermen: First ward, Carson T. Metcalf, Ben. M. Kincaid; Second ward, George W. Hammack, Hugh Clardy,* S. B. Cole; Third ward, H. C. Wilhite,* Oscar Davis, Elvir A. Melow; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, William A. Green; Night Police, William H. Faith.

The only newspaper in the city is *The Argus*, published by Vic H. Haven, who is

*Resigned.

also its editor. It is a weekly journal and one of the best in the county.

THE OLD HORSE MILL 1879 History page 278

Very soon after Kincaid's Point was settled, John Finley, better known as "Fighting Jack," erected a horse mill south of the present site of Greenfield. Although very loosely constructed, it was a great convenience for the dwellers for many miles around. Men and boys visited this mill from beyond Carrollton, riding on their sacks of corn, and leading horses enough to turn the mill.

Strange as it may seem, this mill was supplied with neither wheel nor cog. At an elevation of 6 feet from the ground a number of arms were passed horizontally thru the driving shaft. They were of equal length, and their outer ends were deeply notched for the reception of a rawhide band twisted like a rope. This was passed around the end of the arms, resting in the notches, and thence to the "trundle," being crossed between the latter and the driving wheel, to prevent slipping. To the same shaft that carried the arms was attached a long lever, to which the horse or horses were fastened. This was all

This was all the gearing belonging to the mill, and from its great simplicity it was easily repaired when out of order. A few hickory withes usually secured any part that needed attention.

John Finley and his son Thomas afterward entered the site of the Rockbridge Mills. The old gentleman settled on the bluff south of the creek, and his son made a home in Taylor's Prairie, just north of Rockbridge.

THE OLD HORSE MILL 1879 History page 272

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An old map of Greene County published in 1861 showed that Greenfield's buisness directory in those exciting war times consisted of

W. A. Tunnell	
G.T.W. Sheffield	
Carter & Ostrom,	dry goods and groceries
Cooper & Carter	" " " "
F. J. Stock,	Greenfield Hotel
W. A. Dunn	Physician
James S. Cooper	"
M. F. Spencer	Hat manufacturing
G. W. Allen	Milling and Wool carding
W. Maxfield	Saw Mill
G. W. Coonrod	Family grocery
S. P. Cameron	Saddles and harness
Edwin Wooley	Painter
W. P. Farmer	Bood and shoe maker
Josiah Caswell	Proprietor mineral springs

Gazette, August 27, 1864

Meeting at Greenfield: The citizens of Greenfield met in preliminary meeting on the 20th for the purpose of forming an organization for the protection of life and property. The meeting was organized by calling F. J. Stock to the Chair, and appointing W. H. Stubblefield, secretary.

On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting, The Chair appointed David Liles, G. W. Coonrod, W. R. Love, Alex Denton and W. H. Stubblefield as committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted, unanimously adopted, and subscribed to each signing their names individually:

Whereas: we believe from good authority that there are roving bands of men in our county and vicinity, their object and aim being plunder and booty; men who have no honorable occupation, and give no reasonable, or plausible, excuse for their presence in our midst. Be it therefore resolved,

ist. That we form ourselves into an association for the defense of our lives, property and liberty, from all marauding bands, or thieving individuals, and that we use ever exertion that is right and honorable, to arrest and bring to justice under the civil law any and all persons who are guilty of the above specifications.

2nd Resolved: That the addociation be called the Home Protection and Vigilance Committee, acting under and by the civil law alone, while the State of Illinois is not under martial law.

3rd Resolved: That the boundary of operation of the organization be in Greene County, between Apple and Macoupin Creeks,

4th Resolved: That we keep out a guard in the town of Greenfield when a majority of the members think it is necessary.

5th Resolved: That we act in conjunction with any other organization for the protection of the community from all invasion.

Rest of art. missing

NEWSPAPERS IN THE COUNTY

Gazette November 30, 1872

Carrollton Gazette in its 27th year	1845
Carrollton Patriot in its 9 th year	1863
The White Hall Register in its 4th year	1868
The Greenfield Locomotive in its 3rd year	1869
The Roodhouse Sign in its second year	1870

GREENFIELD LIBRARY

Gazette (Carrollton) October 6, 1877

"Greenfield Public Library contains a few hundred volumes."

GREENE COUNTY DIVIDED INTO TOWNSHIPS

Greene County Records: Book ___

To the Honorable County Board of The County of Greene and State of Illinois.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by said board at the December Term, 1884, to divide said County of Greene into towns agreeable to the statute to provide for Township organization; respectfully report that they have performed the duty assigned to them, and have divided said County into towns and given names thereto as follows: (Descriptions follow for the town of Rockbridge, Rubicon, Athensville, Linder, Wrights, Kane, Roodhouse, Carrollton, Woodville, White Hall, Bluffdale, Walkerville, Patterson.)

All of which is Respectfully submitted

(signed) G. W. Coonrod
Ornan Pierson } Commissioners
James L. Patterson

ROCKBRIDGE TOWNSHIP DESCRIBED 1881-5

Book ____ Page 1

All that territory situated within and embraced by the following boundaries to wit: Beginning at the North East corner of Section 13 Township 10 Range 10 and running West on section lines to the North West corner of Section 18 Township 10 Range 10, thence South on Range line to the South West corner of Section 31 Township 10 Range 10, thence West along township line to the North West corner of Section 2 Township 9 Range 11, thence South to the South West corner of the North West quarter of Section 14 Township 9 Range 11, being the South boundary line of said County, thence East along the line between the Counties of Greene and Jersey to the South East corner of the North East quarter of Section 16, Township 9 Range 10, thence North on said County line to the North East corner of the South East quarter of the North East quarter of Section 4 Township 9 Range 10, thence East along said County line to the South East corner of the North one half of the North West quarter of Section 3 Township 9 Range 10, thence North along said County line to the South East corner of the Sout West quarter of Section 34 Township 10 Range 10, thence East along said County line to the South East corner of section 36 Township 10 Range 10 thence North along the East boundary line of Greene County to place of beginning is erected into a town to be called the town of Rockbridge.

BLUFFDALE TOWNSHIP DESCRIBED IN 1884-5

Greene County Records Book ___ Page 5

All of that territory situated within and embraced by the following boundaries to wit:

Beginning at the North East corner of Section 5 Township 9 Range twelve and running West along the Township line to the West boundary line of Greene County, thence South along said boundary line to the South West corner of said Greene County, thence in an Easterly direction along the South boundary of said County to the South East corner, thence North along Range and Section lines to the place of beginning is erected into a town to be called the town of Bluffdale.

BAPTIST CHURCH of Greenfield

The 7 sonstituted members were Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Matlock Dixon (death Jan. 29, 1906) (came to Ill. in Oct. 1857 from Hawkins County, Tenn., married Sam Dixon Apr. 30, 1874.), Etna Cooper, Mrs. F. J. Stock, Nelson Dickerman, M. L. Green, Mrs. E. D. Wahl, and S. P. Cameron. (Argus February 2, 1906).

ANOTHER GREAT STORM

Argus April 22, 1927

A heavy wind, rain and hail storm swept over this city shortly after the noon hour Tuesday of this week which caused considerable camage within the confines of the city with overturned trees, broken limbs, shattered glass, and damaged roofs and chimneys. Greenfield was several miles south of the path of the real storm, which was the most deadly and destructive that has ever visited these parts, wrecking the Centerville school and killing the teacher Miss Annie Keller, and injured some of the pupils.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN GREENFIELD

White Hall Register, January 24, 1896, in the column titled "Greenfield G" "New ent. Electric lights were turned on Tuesday night (21st) and to say they were a success is plainly putting it. A few of our moss-backs said all along that they would be a failure, but Tuesday night they were conspicuous with their silence."

A carbon copy of 1st 7 pages.

GREENFIELD'S EARLY HISTORY Argus

February 16, 1923:

It is almost fifty years now since Professor Robert Wilder compiled, after much research, a history of Greenfield.

He says in his introduction, "Those living here one hundred years hence will have forgotten all about the early history of the town unless some local history, preserved in the archives of the nation, be written." A request was sent from Washington during centennial year, 1776, for a permanent record of each community, in accordance with an Act of Congress.

It might be well for us at the end of fifty years to review the early times of our home town. It may help to keep alive a certain local pride in our community.

These notes were gleaned from Professor Wilder's History of Greenfield, written almost half a century ago.

Andrew Kincaid, paternal grandfather of B. M. Kincaid and Andrew Mitchell, passed thru the place known as Kincaid's Point in 1818. This was almost a trackless wilderness, except as traversed by the Kickapoos and Pottawattamies in pursuit of wild game, so abundant in that early day. Two years after this Mr. Kincaid located here with his family. William T. and Capt. James Kincaid also located near him.

This settlement was the first within a radius of two miles of Greenfield.

Cla for more

EARLY HISTORY OF GREENFIELD Part II.

Argus February 23, 1923:

The settlement made during 1821 at Kincaid's Point was for some time a land mark in the county. The Point was at an angle of timbered land projecting into the prairie, and could be seen for miles. Before roads were laid out or fences built, pioneers in going from Macoupin, (or Maquapin, Indian for Wwhite potatoe), to the western side of the county, would first steer for Kincaid's Point.

Captain James Kincaid was a prominent figure at muster at Carrollton with his blue hunting shirt fringed with red and encircled by a belt, to which a sword was suspended, and wearing a tall hat with a feather.

The earliest settlers found quite a number of Indians along Macoupin Creek. They were friendly to the whites, and were often seen at the cabins of the pioneers. Some of the white people, remembering Indian wars and massacres, did not feel so friendly. If an Indian unavoidably met a white man, he would walk briskly up to him and taking the white man's hand in both of his, would shake it cordially and say, "Bood man, me good Indian. Pottawatomie, (or Kickapoo). Me no steal white man's hogs." In fact, both tribes annoyed the settlers by stealing.

In 1821, John Finley (Fighting Jack) put up a horse mill a short distance from Kincaid's Point. There was no mill this side of Allen's (later Bell's) on Apple creek until this one was built.

In 1824 J. and A. Wood settled where later Wm. H. Wylder

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In 1824 I. and A. Wood settled where later Wm. H. Wylder

and Andy Rives lived. Dr. Miller entered and settled land near the Point. In 1827 Jeremiah Hand located on what was later the Henry Jayne place.

David Sams entered the Stubblefield place in 1828. About 1829, Jacob Young, Hehabod Valentine, Homer Finley and James Cannedy settled east of Rubicon. Wylie Wylder, Joel and Henry Brizzle and Jas. H. Weisner settled on farms to the northwest of where the town now stands. Mr. Weisner came from Tennessee in a little ox cart with his wife and two or three children, and seventy-five cents, to start in Illinois.

III March 2, 1923:

James Cannedy, Thomas Coonrod and Rev. Stephen Coonrod came about 1830. In 1820 a trio of brother, David, Joel and Eri Edwards came from Vermont and all settled on farms north of Greenfield.

Up to 1829 no permanent settlement had been made within the corporate limits of Greenfield. Stephen Hand began a home on the site where William Wylder later lived, (on south side of square.) He sold it to James Cannedy, who moved here, thus laying claim to being the first resident of Greenfield.

What was called the Great Snowstorm began in December, and and continued nearly a month with rain and cold, thus making successive layers of ice and snow; a compact mass averagingaveraging from four to six feet; drifting high enough in some places to hide fences. It continued on the ground until March. It was very hard on the early settlers, and worse for animals, wild and tame. This deep snow, 1830 and 1831, was used as a time to count from. Those who came to the

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county before that were deemed "genuine old settlers." The summer which followed was a wet one, and at its close on September 12, came a hard frost, biting the corn in the field, thus making it valueless for meal or seed corn; so the following spring seed corn was very scarce. It was at this time that southern Illinois received the name of Egypt, as people of the northern counties had to go to the south part of the state for corn.

Greenfield was laid off Nov. 29th, 1834 by G.W. Allen.

IV Argus March 9, 1923

In 1834 George Allen was joined by his brother-in-law, Rev. Amos Prentice, and together they entered the dry-goods business. They carried on a store where the Masonic hall later stood.

William Caldwell and family came in 1834 and occupied for a time a house on the northwest corner of the square, but soon moved into the building afterward owned by Mr. Saylor.

Wm. P. Burroughs moved from west of White Hall (in 1834) and located on a farm four miles northwest of town. Came also Rev. S. B. Culp and opened a tailor shop. Dr. M. A. Cooper occupied a room over Allen's store. The nearest postoffice at this time was at Carrollton where some one went weekly for the mail. To remedy this a postoffice was suggested. George W. Allen laid out a plat of lots in 1835. Mr. Allen wished to call the new town Greenville, but there being one town of that name in the state, he appealed to his friend, Rev. J. B. Corrington, who looking out over the beautiful green fields said: "Let it be called Greenfield," and so it was.

The advance of the new town was slow for a time. Numerous signed petitions were sent to the postoffice department in Washington and they first succeeded in getting a mail route from Jacksonville to Alton, and then a postoffice here. Mr. Allen was the first postmaster. Mr. Conley and Mr. Twitchell were among the first mail carriers.

It may be a surprise to some to learn that negro slaves were owned about here in early times. "Old Strap," a negro who was left here when his master went South, became a county chage. The following entry in the records of commisioner's court explains itself:

"Ordered that Robert B. Scott be allowed four dollars for keep of 'Old Strap!".

In the deeds in office of the Recorder is found the following: "Dec. 7, 1835, by which James H. Cravens and wife deed to James Berry, John H. Marmon, and Jno C. Berry in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars the following property: Negro boy slave, known by the name of Jonathan, about 15 years of age, light complexion, five feet, four inches high, also negro woman, Tener, about 18 years of age, dark complexion, and her child called Margaret, about 2 years of age.

V Argus March 16, 1923:

The winter of '35 brought Benj. King, Esq., from Kentucky. When he was needed, Dr. Thockmorton, of Carrollton, was sent for. It was a matter of interest when Martin A Cooper of Tennessee, set up office here. The people aided in building him a cabin, 12 x 14, on site later occupied by E. Boulton's residence. Afterwards Doctors Metcalf, Mayfield, Rice, Ledbrook and Finch practiced here.

Richard M. Booker from Kentucky arrived here with his family in 1835. He taught school in the first house ever built here for that purpose on rising ground between Valentine Caswell's and Rives' place. The next spring he set up a store. At this time Wm. P. Burroughs made a carding mill and one for grinding corn. The carding factory was on the site of W. T. Wilhite's store, but was scarcely discernable for a dense thicket. It was first operated by Edwin Henderson.

Nelson Dickerman arrived in 1136 from Vermont. He came in a covered wagon.

The firm of Allen & Prentice sold out to William Chambers, who had in '37 built a store and swelling house on what was afterwards known as Ostrom's corner. He soon took Jacob Stout as partner. It later became Osborn & Stout.

In 1838 or '39 Abram Belknap, a Vermonter, arrived and built a home north of Valentine Caswell's.

G. T. W. Sheffield came in 1839. He was first a constable having received eleven votes, all in the town. He employed Julius Twitchell and Wm. P. Burroughs to build a store north of D. Liles' residence. He then removed to a building on northwest corner of the square built by N. C. Woolley. He later built the brick residence he occupied and removed the store below the Odd-Fellow's Hall.

Fielding Stubblefield located on what was known as theThan Hall farm. Joseph Atterberry in 1837 built a cabin where the Greenfield hotel, or "Bart's House," afterwards stood. It was transferred to Geo. W. Allen from whom Wm. Brown obtained it.

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Nelson Dickerman arrived in 1836 from Vermont. He came in a covered wagon.

The firm of Allen & Prentiss sold out to William Chambers, who had in '37 built a store and dwelling house on what was afterwards known as Osborn's corner. He soon took Jacob Stout as partner. It later became Osborn & Stout.

In 1838 or '39 Abram Baldwin, a Vermonter, arrived and built a home north of Valentine Dasewell's.

S. T. W. Bartlett came in 1839. He was first a constable having received eleven votes, all in the town. He employed Julius Twitchell and Wm. P. Burroughs to build a store north of D. Miles' residence. He then removed to a building on northwest corner of the square built by W. D. Woolley. He later built the brick residence he occupied and removed the store below the Odd-Fellow's Hall.

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He sold it to A. Secor who moved the cabin back and put up a larger structure in front. He employed Messrs. Drake and Stock to build a larger structure. It was improved in 1876 by the Secor heirs, and sold to B. B. Bartholomew.

In June 1838 the Great Hail Storm occurred. It is related that on what was known as French Farm the hail destroyed the barn roof and cattle were injured, and sheep and hens were all killed. Six hailstones, weighed by Dr. M. A. Cooper, weighed seven pounds and two ounces (the weight of a bouncing baby.). Others measured by Nelson Dickerman and David Edwards were seventeen and eighteen inches in circumference. All windows were broken that were in the direction from which the storm came.

VI Argus March 23, 1923

Argus Mar. 23, 1923.

VI Arena March 23, 1923

You will see by the above address that I have now reached my African home. The baggage I wrote of in the last letter was brought up quickly and I remained in Kijabe but one day.

At ten o'clock of the second day we started on the thirty mile journey to Matara, spending the night there, then on fifteen miles farther to Kinyona the next day. I rode a borrowed mule and carried churn dasher and umbrella. Although I hadn't ridden for over a year it seemed quite the natural thing to be doing. There is a very high hill just back of Kijabe. One young native man accompanied us up this hill and a little farther then went back to Kijabe and another young native man and myself went on alone. He carried a bundle containing chiefly garments so many of you helped to make. As we made such a late start we didn't arrive at Matara until 9:30 p. m. We would have arrived earlier had we each had a mule. When two people have but one mule and do not want to part company the one riding can go only as fast as the other can walk. And then just before reaching Matara we discovered we had lost the saddle blanket. It was a beautiful moonlight night and as we remembered having it a short time before we looked quite a little while for it, but didn't find it.

There are several bridges just before reaching Matara and we were wondering if we would have trouble getting the

(Continued on page three)

Early History of Greenfield.

VI.

In February, 1838, John Hartsook, of Virginia, our first carpenter, came. He constructed a whipsaw machine located on the site of Phillip Bauer's shoe shop. Later as builders came Messrs. Woolley, Speaks and Heaton.

In 1842 Josiah Caswell, from Vermont, located on a farm north of James Allen's, later owned by Thomas Ford, a farm first entered by Charles Stout, father of Mrs. Ephriam Barnett. This was afterwards transferred to Rev. Henry Stubblefield. He later improved Sulphur Springs property. He lived there until his death, aged 81.

Norman C. Woolley, James Hall and Isaac Ostrom came somewhat later. These enterprising men made the town take on new life. These men helped to erect Booker's house, J. F. Stock's, Wilhite store, Edwin Woolley's home, Mr. Wahl's home, the old seminary, S. P. Cameron's, D. S. Wilson's Union church and Professor Wilder's dwelling. Mr. Woolley married Sarah Speaks, of Apple Creek. They went to housekeeping in a little cabin with puncheon floor, later improved and enlarged. Mr. Woolley kept what was called "The Old Curiosity Shop," where he sold various things.

The Hardin family purchased a farm east of town. Some of this land was bought for $1.25 an acre, later sold for $100 to $200. The house afterward owned by Edward Boulton was built by Henry Cress.

In '51 and '52 the old seminary was built by voluntary subscription. The contractors were Messrs. Speaks and Kincaid. School opened up in the fall and was taught by Prof. Wilder until the public school system of Illinois went into effect.

The Union church, built about this time, was given jointly to the Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches. It was used for a variety of purposes, however.

Our first banking house was established in 1870 by Skilling, Sheffield & Co.

Before they had a church home, the Methodists met in various homes. In 1828, the Illinois district and Apple Creek circuit embraced this place with Peter Cartwright as presiding elder and Isaac Scarrett and J. T. Johnson as circuit riders. Next, L. Bogart and I. French were on circuit. Next, James Bankston appears as regular preacher. In '31, Wm. D. Trotter and William Haskins rode the circuit. In '52 J. Van Cleve and Levi Springer and Simon Peter succeeded them. Charles Holliday in '37 followed Eld. Taylor as presiding elder with Elijah Corrington on the circuit. Then came A. Bird and Wm. Chambers, then J. B. Corrington. Among other local preachers Wm. Haskins, Amos Prentice, Henry Davidson, Dr. Ledbrook, Wm. Saxton, Wm. Batty and Rev. James Rives are mentioned. Rev. Rives was from North Carolina. Judge Rives was his son. Judge Rives engaged in business with William Tunnell, Abe Miller, James Carter. He then went on his farm. Stephen Coonrod was first clergyman of the Baptists. Others were Thomas Lee, M. Browning, H. H. Witt and S. P. Culp. Rev. Coonrod was pastor here for 48 years. For awhile they worshipped at the home of Thos. Finley then in '34 in a log church on southwest corner of present grave yard north of town. A secession of some members followed Rev. Witt, a liberal. Mr. C.'s followers formed a new association called Concord. The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized in 1852. Rev. George Wood, Wm. Secor and Maj. Geo. Shackelford were the first elders. Wm. Bell was the preacher and held meetings at Union hall. Hiram Ellis and R. W. Wilder were first ruling elders. The corporate existence of the present Presbyterian church was 1859. Rev. Jos. J. Gray was the first permanent preacher. The present church was built in 1872.

The Methodists, in 1841, built their first church edifice on land donated by George W. Allen. In 1855 they erected a brick church.

There were some Catholics here in early times, but it was a much later period than this history deals with that a church of that denomination was built.

Duplicate Copy

Mrs. McTelmon

Argus Mar. 23, 1923

GREENFIELD

The greater part of the following sketch of Greenfield was condensed from Prof. R. E. Wilder's very able historical address, delivered July 4, 1876:

Up to 1820, so far as I can learn, no permanent settlement had been made within the corporate limits of Greenfield; but during the Summer of this year, Stephen Hand, son of Jeremiah Hand, and the first husband of the present Mrs. Edmondson, then a young and single man anticipating, we may suppose, his future necessities in this direction, began a house on the site where Wm. H. Wylder's now is, on the south side of the Public Square; but for reasons not known, perhaps like the man in the parable, "not being able to finish," he sold out his unfinished home and the entire premises in the Fall of that year to James Cannedy, better known as the late Esq. Cannedy, who had settled on the Philips farm in the Spring of this same year and made one crop. Mr. C. finished this dwelling and became installed in it with his little family just in season to escape the violence of "the Big Snow-storm," which began December of this year, thus laying an undisputed claim of being the first resident of our town.

Living here and making a small crop of corn in the Summer of '30, and on the south side of town, in '31; Mr. Cannedy returned to Tennessee in the Fall of this latter year, selling out to Geo. W. Allen, Esq., the future projector and proprietor of the place, who in the following March moved his family from his farm on the other side of Apple Creek, and took formal possession of the premises.

In this connection it may be remarked that Mr. C. came here in what most would regard now, as very straightened circumstances, having only a bank of $2

The remainder part of the following section of Greenfield was condemned from Prof. R. E. Walker's very able historical address, delivered July 4, 1929:

Up to 1920, so far as I can learn, no permanent settlement had been made within the corporate limits of Greenfield; but during the summer of this year, Stephen Reed, son of Jeremiah Reed, and the first husband of the present Mrs. Edmondson, then a young and single man athletic, we may suppose, his future prosperities in this direction, began a house on the site where Mr. E. Walker's now is, on the south side of the Public Square; but for reasons not known, unlike the man in the parable, "not being able to finish," he sold out his unfinished home and the entire premises in the Fall of that year to James Cranmer, better known as the late Gen. Cranmer, who had settled on the Middle Fork in the Spring of this same year and made one crop. Mr. C. finished this dwelling and became installed in it with his little family just in season to escape the violence of "the Big Snow-storm," which began December of this year, thus laying an undisputed claim of being the first resident of our town.

Living here and making a small crop of corn in the Summer of '20, and on the south side of town, in '21; Mr. Cranmy returned to Tennessee in the Fall of this latter year, selling out to Geo. W. Allen, Esq., the future proprietor and improver of the place, who in the following March moved his family from his farm on the other side of Apple Creek, and took formal possession of the premises.

In this connection it may be remarked that Mr. C. came here in what would regard now, as very straightened circumstances, having only a bank of $5

to draw from, which he completely exhausted on the first night of his arrival here, to pay for a tolerably sized porker, rendered necessary for the immediate supply of his family. Although he had made three good crops of corn on the few acres he planted, yet finding the facilities for replenishing his pocket very limited, coupled with his experiences in passing through two northern winters of unwonted severity, he determined to set his face toward his old Tennessee home. Accordingly, in the early Spring of '32, loading his family and what few articles of furniture he had left, into his little ox-cart, he trudged his weary way back to the sunny South, arriving in season to put a few acres in cultivation, whose soil would scarcely produce "black-eyed peas"-appearing to him all the poorer in contrast with the prolific soil he found here. Finding that he would have to choose between starvation upon the wornout lands of his native State, or the inconveniences incident to all settlers here in early times, he wisely selected the latter alternative and returned and made his first crop here in 1834 where he continued to reside till his recent decease at his late residence some three miles south of town.

Returning from this digression, Mr. Allen was joined in a few weeks by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Amos Prentice, who, leaving the circuit he had ridden for some two or three years, now associated himself with Mr. A. in the dry goods business, carried on in a store built on the site of the present Odd Fellows and Masonic Hall, at the same time discharging the duties of a local preacher for the two years during which the partnership continued. The store thus occupied was built by Mr. Allen-who shortly afterwards appended a two-story dwelling house in which he continued to reside for a considerable time.

We are now brought to 1834, when Wm. Caldwell and family arrived and occupied for a time a house on the northwest corner of the Square; but soon after built and moved to that now owned by Mr. Sailor, where he died some years since. Wm.

P. Burroughs, also the same year, moved from west of town. At the same time likewise, Samuel B. Culp, now the Rev. S. B. Culp, pastor of the Hickory Grove Church, came here and opened a tailor's shop--he and the late Dr. M. A. Cooper occupying a room over Allen's store for their respective callings; but greater inducements were held out to him to remove to Rivesville, which he did the next year, but whether his anticipations were realized or not, I am unable to say. Certain it is, however, he obtained some military promotion, as he officiated as major of the militia in this end of the county for some years after his removal to Rivesville.

The people at and around this point, hitherto experienced no little inconvenience in not having any connection with the outside world by means of a stated mail. Such connection was a desideratum. How to secure it, was a question of no small moment to these isolated, mailless new settlers. Their nearest post-office, at this time, was Carrollton, whither they were obliged to send weekly some one, in order to reach such mail matter as the post-office there might furnish them. To remedy this inconvenience it was suggested that a town be laid out and a post-office established here, if possible; for, it should be borne in mind, that, at this time, nothing in the shape of a town had any existence here--the few settlements already made being those merely of people in the open country.

The suggestion for a town, and post-office, therefore, was no sooner made that acted upon and carried into practical operation by one of the most enterprising residents at this point, Geo. Washington Allen, Esq., who, during this year, Nov 29th 1834, laid out a plat of fifty-four lots, to be remodeled in 1836 and the number of lots increased to 208, when it was formally christened Greenfield by that early apostle of the Methodist faith here, the Rev. James B. Carrington, living then, as a local preacher on a farm northeast of town, better known now as the Cole place. From this period, then, dates our separate existence as a town. It was delightfully situated in the midst of the finest farming regions of the state. It was on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad.

The lots thus laid off, were offered for sale at low figures; but, like many other paper towns that had a temporary existence at that day, there were few applicants, and still fewer purchasers who paid any thing but pledges, never to be redeemed. The consequence was, a very slow advance of the future (to those then living here) city. Yet the great end of securing increased mail facilities was early realized.

Through the persistent efforts of Mr. Allen in getting up numerously signed petitions to the Post Office Department at Washington, though vigorously opposed by other rival claimants, he succeeded in getting the first mail route through this point from Jacksonville to Alton, and a post office located here--himself being appointed the first incumbent, which he continued to be for seventeen years--and a Mr. Conley, or, as claimed by others, a Mr. Twitchell, the first mail carrier.

Thus was our infant town brought into early and uninterrupted contact with the outlying world, to world, to be operated upon by such influences, for good or evil, as such connection is wont to generate--an advantage, however, far more highly appreciated by our early friends than by us who are almost surfeited with both mail, railroad and telegraphic communication.

Not long after the above route was established, another was laid out, therby furnishing a cross mail from Carrollton to Carlinville--"Uncle David Miller" doing the honors of the first mail carrier.

The Winter of 1835-6, brought to our little hamlet some three or four, who have figured somewhat conspicuously in its subsequent history; for which reason, therefore, a brief notice of these, in this connection may not be inappropriate.

Benjamin King, Esq., then a young man, stands first on the list of those arriving here in the Fall of 1835, from "Old Kentuck". Fortunately for Esq. Allen, he came just in season to fill a vacancy in his store as clerk. Though not possessing a large share of what the Latin boys term suaviter in modo, he came

well furnished with that sterling integrity which never fails to inspire confidence, and commands the respect of all customers. It is no marvel, then, that Mr. Allen retained him in his employ till summoned to go the way of all mankind a term of two years, when Mr. and Mrs. King retired to the farm they now occupy --he, to discharge the manifold duties, in church and state, which a confiding public imposed upon him; and she, to meet the responsibilities appropriate to her sex, with no disposition to press "woman's rights" beyond that circle.

Up to this period, though other points had enough and to spare, Greenfield and vicinity had no resident physician in their own right, and were under the necessity, therefore, when one was needed, of sending to Carrollton--Dr. Throemorton, resident there, being their nearest. It was therefore, a matter of no little interest when, this time, the late Dr. Martin A. Cooper, then a young unmarried man, arrived here from Tennessee and proposed to make this his future home, provided there should be sufficient encouragement given him to do so. This he promptly received; and amongst other encouragements furnished, the people here generally took hold and aided him in erecting a small cabin, 12 x 14, on the site now occupied by Mr. E. Boulton's residence, to be succeeded by a more commodious structure two years after, now known as the "Pursley house," occupied at present by Mr. Joseph Dalby.

The cabin completed, the doctor returns to Tennessee, but soon makes his appearance here with a bird for his cage. Installed now in his new home, with some one to preside over and superintend his domestic affairs, the doctor himself "swings around no mean circle," embracing as it did, Rockbridge, Witt's Mill, Hickory Grove, Athensville, Scottville, Barr's Store, Fayette and Rivesville. With such a territory to look after, the doctor seems to have been fully equal to the situation; as for many years no competitor thought it worth while to disturb him in the quiet occupancy of his little principality; and when at length Drs.

Metcalf, Mayfield and Rice, each made an attempt in this direction, it was only to retire from the field successively and leave him an undisturbed occupant of it. Nor was it till the arrival of Drs. Ledbrook and Finch in 1850 and 1852, that he divided, permanently, the medical practice with any one.

With such opportunities most of his profession would have amassed a princely fortune; but though regarded as well read in his profession, he was equally thought a miserable financier--doing a large amount of practice gratuitously, not to be charged, and a still larger amount to be charged and never collected. Kind in his disposition and sympathizing in feelings, he made many friends and but a single formidable enemy through his long career.

Another notable personage, who, during a sojourn here of seventeen years failed not to leave his impress upon persons and things, was Richard Marshall Booker, the A. T. Stewart of our little New York. Arriving here indirectly from Kentucky, with his family in the Fall of 1835, like most who can find nothing else to do, he played the pedagogue for three months, in the first house ever built here for that purpose, situated upon the rising ground between Valentine Caswell's and the Rives' place. This, however, satisfied all his aspirations in that direction. Indeed, like most who instruct, he seems to have designed it as a stepping stone to something that would pay; for he belonged to that family the first article it whose creed is that any thing worthy of their attention must pay. Accordingly, in the Spring of the following year, having only the proceeds of his Winter's work in the school room in ready cash, he borrowed $300 from a near relative; and this, supplemented by the endorsement of his early friend, George W. Allen, to the amount of $1000, abundantly sufficed to install him in a new store, built for that purpose by the late Robt. H. Maxfield on the site of the Star Clothing House of our time, filled with all that was needed to meet the moderate demands of the surrounding communities of that day. Prosperous

in business, he soon became a formidable rival of his endorsing friend, and maintained a fierce and successful war in trade, not only with him but with all who dared to come in competition with him in his line of business.

Aiming to become the millionaire of this meridian, he left no means untried to accomplish his purpose; and so successful was he in this, that, after prosecuting his business for some seventeen years with that iron indomitable energy which knows no failure, after a brief illness of one week, he passed from our midst on the 24th of February, 1853, leaving his family the snug little fortune of $60,000, to be mostly spent however in less than half the time he was acquiring it--thus furnishing an instructive lesson of what a well-directed energy, when coupled with an intelligent economy, will accomplish; and an equally instructive one, on the supreme folly of him, who pursues wealth as the great purpose of his life.

Not so scrupulous as many in his business transactions, his energy, enterprise and public spirit did much toward directing the trade of this portion of the county to this point, and also of furnishing it with educational facilities not enjoyed by our neighboring towns. Though somewhat unique in his mental structure, he had many of those properties which enter into the composition of a good and useful citizen.

The late Fielding L. Stubblefield, who first located on what is now known as the Than Hall farm, where he remained for a few years, secured, through Mr. Allen, the farm where his widow now resides and took possession of it in 1835; or, according to other authorities, in 1838, where he continued to reside till his decease in 1875.

Iseph Atterberry in '37 or '38, built a small cabin where the Greenfield Hotel, alias Bart's Hotel, now is; and, after a year or so, transferred it to Geo. W. Allen, through whom William Brown obtained it, only to occupy it for a short term, when he, in turn, sold out to the late William A. Secor, who,

moving back the cabin for an ell, put up a larger structure in front, in which he continued to live for many years, when, in '57-8, he employed Messrs. Drake & Stock, at an expense of $3,000, to transform it into the central structure of the present hotel. This was further improved in '75, and transferred by the Secor heirs to B. B. Bartholomew. By the addition of a large ell and various other improvements, it has been rendered abundantly adequate to meet all our present necessities in this direction, and thus supplied a desideratum long felt in our community.

June of 1838 has been rendered memorable for the most terrible and destructive hail storm ever witnessed in the entire history of this region, both for the violence with which it came and the size of the stones precipitated. As indubitable proof of this, it is related that the most substantial barn hereabouts, on what is known as the French farm, then owned by Michael Buchanan Esq., had its roof entirely broken in, cattle were greatly injured, swine, sheep and hens without number were killed and many other injuries done by the sudden descent of these aerial missiles; six of which weighed the next day seven pounds two ounces; while others were found by N. Dickerman and D. Edwards to be seventeen and eighteen inches in circumference--the whole closing up by rendering all the windows in our then little 'burg, in the direction in which the storm came, entirely lightless. It is now generally conceded that no storm of any form has ever made its appearance here, which for the time being,was so terrific and appalling as the Great Hail Storm of 1838.

In February following this avalanche from the heavens, Joseph Hartsook, our first carpenter and cabinet-maker, originally from Virginia, makes his appearance here, with his family, and occupies for a season, a small residence on the northwest corner of the public square. To him are we indebted as the architect of many of the first structures in our slowly rising town, though

aided in this work by Capt. George Berthlet, who operated with him successively as apprentice and journeyman. To furnish himself with lumber he constructs the first whip-saw machine ever run in this place, locating it on the site of Philip Bauer's shoe shop, which did good service in this direction for a considerable time. About the first dwelling Mr. H. erected was one for Dr. M. A. Cooper, the next year after his arrival, here, 1840, now known as the "Pursley house."

Having thus started off the town in the way of improvement, he yields the sceptre of his profession to Messrs. Woolley, Speaks and Heaton, who were his immediate successors in this vocation, and, for the future, devotes his energies, practically at least, to law and politics, in both of which he seems to have attained a considerable celebrity. Though having many of the peculiarities common to his race, he possesses many of the virtues which characterize the good neighbor and useful citizen.

The next year, 1841, is noted in our annals as the one which furnished our town its first house of public worship. Hitherto our early friends had experienced no little inconvenience in this particular--having no fixed place in which to conduct this service, but alternating between the private residences of George H. Cowden, George W. Allen and Joel Edwards, and the first log school house in the north part of town. During this year, however, this was remedied by the erection of what is now known as "The Old Methodist Church," upon a lot of ground donated for this purpose by George W. Allen, where it still stands as "God's first temple" here--a monument of the interest of our early fathers in this holy service. Limited in means at that early day, and having few of the facilities for such a purpose which we now have, all contributed, "as God had prospered them," of what each had--some giving lumber, some brick, some hardware, a few money, but more the labor of their hands. Thus, under the supervision of Ichabod Valentine, as master workman, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Guthrie Secor, this modest

structure went speedily up, and was opened for divine service during the winter of this year, when the venerable Dr. B. C. Woods, of Carrollton, preached the first sermon in it--a funeral discourse of Samuel Capps, who died upon his farm near Palmyra at that time, and was brought for interment to the burial ground at Rubicon.

Furnished with a church building, our Methodist friends concentrated their scattered forces at this point, when the "Society" here had a membership rising of fifty. Here they domiciled till this, their early home, no longer met their increased necessities, when, in 1856, it gave place to their present brick edifice, to be noticed more at large in its proper connection.

In 1842, Capt. Josiah Caswell, originally a Green Mountaineer, located on the farm now occupied by Thomas Ford, north of James Allen's a farm first entered by Mr. Charles Stout, the father of Mrs. Ephraim Barnett, in 1835, who transferred it to the Rev. Henry Stubblefield, from whom Capt. C. obtained it, to be transferred in turn after an interval of about eight years, to the Rev. William Nelson, in 1850. Leaving this, he resided some five or six years on a place southeast of town, where, having improved the Sulphur Spring Property, he remained there till his decease on September 24, 1872, in the eighty-first year of his age, leaving behind him the priceless record of a good citizen, a devoted patriot and an humble Christian.

The next accession to our population was in 1844, when Norman C. Woolley, James Hall and Isaac R. Ostrom arrived here, the last locating upon land half a mile west of town, known as the John Pickett place, and owned at present by James Allen. But not confining his attention to farming exclusively, he soon erected the first circular saw-mill ever run here, where the garden of the Rives place now is--a valuable accession to the machinery then in operation at this point, furnishing as it did, a sufficiency of all the lumber that could be manufactured here, to meet the existing necessities in this direction.

Superadded to this, Messrs. Joseph Hartsook and Edwin Johnson put in operation during this same year, 1845, a turning lathe, and the first one too--a machine for the manufacture of bedsteads, etc., etc. Under the operation of these increased facilities for manufacture, our rather sluggish village wore the appearance of greater vitality. But the latter firm did not run their machine long; for, within this same year they transferred their interest in it to Messrs. William Speaks and N. C. Woolley, who, as remarked above, succeeded Mr. Hartsook as carpenters and cabinet-makers, and who turned it to great practical utility in the prosecution of their business in these directions. As evidence of this, it may here be stated, that, besides doing a great variety of other work, the new firm built, or aided in building, most of the structures that went up here from 1846 to 1852--notably among which were Sheffield's first residence, the early palace of the town, Booker's house, F. J. Stock's, Wilhite's frame store, as also Edwin Woolley's old home, the Temperance Hall, the Methodist second parsonage, now occupied by Mr. Eckman, Mr. Wahl's residence, the old Seminary, S. P. Cameron's and D. S. Wilson's residences, the Union Church alias the Town Hall, and Professor Wilder's dwelling--most of these being erected in the interval above referred to. After continuing a few years, this firm dissolved, each going in the direction of his inclination and interests. As we have seen above, each had in 1848, provided himself a house: Speaks, the D. S. Wilson house, and Woolley, the one where Mr. Fisher now lives. As yet, Mr. W. had remained in the condition of "single blessedness;" but Sarah had been vibrating between "Father Speaks" on Apple Creek, and her brother William's here for some three or four years; and he is not the man to allow so favorable an opportunity to pass unimproved; more especially as always "having an eye to the main chance," he observed in her a fixed determination to see where "the shortening" was to come from. So in January of this year, we find the happy pair snugly installed in their own cabin

of two rooms; one 14 x 14, and only three sides to it, with a puncheon floor; the other 16 x 16, serving the varied purposes of sitting-room, dining room, sleeping-room and parlor--all to be improved and enlarged, however, as circumstances should permit, until, in about 1850, it assumed the convenient and commodious form it now presents. The turning lathe of the firm falling into his possession, he transferred it from near Ostron's corner, to what has long been known as "The Curiosity Shop and Headquarters" establishment, south of his dwelling --a structure he there erected for its reception, for a cabinet and carpenter's shop, a furniture store, a hardware house, and for every other imaginable business. Here, too, could be found every namable article of human industry. Indeed, after all creation itself had been ransacked in vain for any given article, it has long since passed into a maxium: "You will find it at Norman's."

Here he plied his varied vocations through many a long and wearisome year, with that tireless industry and such marked success as, in 1872, became tangible in the shape of that commodious and well constructed brick on the south side of the Public Square, where he now conducts his hardware trade, well filled with every thing usually found in that department of business; and in 1872, in the form of our second palatial residence on College Street, where his family now dwells--having improved and made very passable for this purpose about the most ineligible lot within the limits of the corporation, for which, it is thought he is richly entitled to a vote of thanks by the Common Council of the city.

Here we leave our neighbor with the single remark, that his career forcibly illustrates what well-directed industry will achieve, and more especially when practiced by one of the most inveterate Yankees.

Robert McKnight was, confessedly, the first here who "worked in coals and fashioned with hammers," followed by Messrs. Renshaw, Wilkinson and others; yet Mr. Hentry Cress seems to have been the first to deal effective blows in the

service of His Vulcanic Majesty, and to have been most successful in this department of honorable and useful industry. Arriving here in August, 1846, he plies his vocation in connection with G. H. Kinkaid, who had come the preceding January, in a shop upon the site of Scott Jones' paint shop, on the northwest corner of the South Public Square, till January, 1847, when they removed to their new shop, erected during this interval, now owned and carried on by our fellow citizen J. B. Broadmarkle--to be succeeded, at the old stand, by Messrs, Holliday and G. W. Drake. Continuing in company some two years, Mr. Kinkaid, thought he saw more money and less dirt behind the counter, retired to the dry goods business, between which and the anvil he alternated for many years, realizing, however, only the latter portion of his dream. As compensating for this disappointment, however, he had married Mis Martha Pursley and had settled down in a dwelling built by himself and now owned and occupied by Mr. Smith, southwest of the Methodist Church, where he continued to enjoy the sweets of domestic bliss for a considerable time.

Mr. Cress, on the contrary, with more penetration, it is thought, and with that practical sagacity for which he is still justly distinguished, perceiving the dollars to be near the anvil, continued the business at the old stand, taking in as partner Ephriam Barnett, who had served out his apprenticeship under the old firm. For ten long years they continued to do a successful business, in their own chosen calling, when the company was dissolved by the death of Mr. Barnett. Continuing the business till the condition of his eyes necessitated a change, Mr. C. exchanged the labors of the shop for those of the husbandman; in which he, bringing the same perseverance to bear, seems to have been equally successful, though laboring under some disadvantages not necessarily connected with the vocation of farmer.

On retiring from the shop, Mr. Cress left the premises in the hands of John B. Broadmarkle, who has shown by its successful management for many years, the

evident impress of his master, and who has also coupled with it a good assortment of general hardware goods--whereby he can now accommodate the community in whatever they need in both these departments of useful industry.

Michael Buchanan, Esq., was cotemporaneous with Mr. Cress here, having made his first appearance here in 1846, residing for a year or two in our "first hotel." This property, which was located on the site of the present Masonic Hall, he bought for $400, and sold to the Rev. William Saxton. Here our clerical friend did the honors of landlord for some years, keeping a generous table, with a good supply of old fashioned Methodist good cheer for all guests who patronized "The Saxton House." But finding at length, that hotel life was neither so profitable nor pleasant as had been supposed, he retired to a farm some two miles east of town, leaving his town residence vacant, or occupied, with interruption, for some time when, at length, it was burned to ashes, leaving the entire corner it occupied bare for the erection of the brick block built thereupon in the years 1867-68, known as the Odd Fellows and Masonic Hall, with commodious business rooms in the basement story.

Having disposed of his town property as above, Esquire B. returned to his farm, where he remained a year or two, when he sold it out to Mr. John French, and returned to town in 1851, during which year, he built for himself what is now known as the second Methodist Parsonage, and occupied at present by the Rev. J. W. Eckman. Having lived here for a few years he exchanged it for the "old parsonage," receiving the difference, with which he built the residence now owned and occupied by Benjamin Drake, on the north border of town. Here he continued to reside till he passed from our midst--a worthy citizen, an honest man, and, better than all, an humble Christian.

Passing over the years 1847-48, as furnishing nothing of special interest, we are brought to 1849, when Thomas Ford settled in the open prairie northwest

of town, where he now resides. Limited in means and force, at first, his advance was not rapid; but, as these both increased, he has now for a quarter of a century been showing our community what a genuine English farmer can accomplish, even under untoward circumstances, viz: buy and pay for a good-sized farm every year, and have pocket change enough left for spending money at Christmas..

In 1850, David Liles, Esq., made his advent here; and, beside discharging the duties of magistrate, he has followed a goodly variety of vocations in the general and local, and general politics in particular, dispensing the gospel of Democracy at his headquarters to all the faithful without charge.

The Rev. Dunlap arrived here in 1849 or 1850, and purchased what is now known as the "Hardin land," including the lot on which Bauer's shoe-shop stands, most of which lies east and northeast of town. This, however, was soon sold to M. Buchanan, who, in turn, transferred it to the Hardin family soon after for a merely nominal sum, it being considered then of little value. But, as illustrating the rise of such unsightly land in our midst since that time, it may here be stated that this same tract has recently changed hands, at figures varying from $100 to $200 per acre. It may also be noted here that, in 1851, Messrs. Speaks & Hall bought 84 acres immediatly east of town for $2,50 per acre, which now selling for upwards of $100.

The house now owned and occupied by Ed. Boulton, was built at this time by H. Cress, as a residence for himself.

During the same year Lemuel Stubblefield purchased of Geo. H. Cowder the farm at present owned by Milton and Harvey, sen., and located thereupon at once.

In this and the following year, 1852, the first Institute of Instruction, better known as "The Old Seminary," was erected upon the site it now occupies, through the energy and public spirit of the friends of education in our midst, prominent among whom were Richard M. Booker, N. C. Woolley, Geo. W. Allen,

Wm. A. Secor, Geo. T.W. Sheffield, and others. This was built by voluntary subscription throughout the community at a cost of near $2,500, though the contract with Messrs. Speaks & Kinkaid was only $2,200, the contractors losing by the operation. This institute was opened for students in the Fall of 1852, by the writer of this sketch and continued under his supervision till the introduction of the public school system of Illinois--a term of five years, as a private institution, when it was taken possession of by the district school directors, and run in their interest till it was substantially run down--a very questionable use, it is thought, of an institution built by private funds, and destined to have no connection with the public school system of the State.

Contemproaneously with the erection of the institute of instruction, was the building of what has, till recently, been known as "The Union Church," but now called "The Town Hall." This was built by the community at large, and deeded jointly to a small Baptist church organized about two years before, and a Cumberland Presbyterian church, which came into being soon after the completion of this church edifice. Occupying it as circumstances seemed to favor, both for the worship of God and a great variety of other purposes for which it was never designed, for near twenty years, the house became very much dilapidated; these organizations ceased to be, as living churches, and the building passed through their hands to those of a stock company for the meagre sum of $500--having cost about $2,000--Mr. Lawrie, the contractor, losing heavily in his contract of construction for $1,200-- its whole history furnishing an instructive illustration of the folly of building company churches, and the greater folly of making them a gratuity to any church organization.

During the year 1853-54, it became [illegible] increasingly evident that the first church built here in 1841 (Methodist), would no longer meet the necessities of those for whom it was erected, being neither

sufficiently convenient nor commodious to meet the altered condition of the community here. Accordingly, early in 1855, a plan was put on foot to build one which would both, better represent the advanced condition of our community in this direction, and, at the same time, meet the existing and prospective wants of those immediately interested. A structure costing $3,000 was supposed sufficient to "fill the bill" for this purpose. This amount was readily raised by subscription through the entire community--all classes contributing to aid in the good work. But the work was far from being completed when a small error of $3,000 was discovered in what the structure would actually cost before completion!!! This necessitated another subscription--which, however, was far from being as successful as the first--thus leaving a heavy balance for the trustees to shoulder --a load they continued to carry till they finally threw off, themselves, the self-imposed burden. But though thus relieved from debt, and costing double the first estimate, it has failed to answer the expectations it had raised, for it has always seemed to be afflicted with some chronic ailment, which has only yielded to treatment by expending $3,000 more to bring it to the sound, and, it is hoped, healthy conditions which it gives every external indication at present of having at last reached. Our friends worshiping there, are to be congratulated, therefore, after such long and unpleasant experiences, that they now have it "all right."

Greenfield had hitherto experienced the manifold evils of isolation, the potent cause of its tardy growth and want to general prosperity. Whilst compelled to witness the inspiring influence of the railroad upon the advance and rapid increase of neighboring towns, she was equally forced to see herself languish from want of connection with the outside world by means of this arterial communication with the centers of activity; and such she saw was destined to be her condition until such connection should be established.

It may well, therefore, be conceived with what interest a proposition for the construction of a railroad from St. Louis, through this place to Rock Island, would be received by the community generally. This interest soon took shape in such action as rolled up a subscription of $100,000 in this part of the county in a very short period. With such a subscription, the road was speedily put under contract in many of its parts. The ground was first broken in 1857. At first it made comparatively slow advance; but during this and the following year, a goodly portion of it was graded and ready for the ties. Here, however, it was arrested. Owing to the great stringency in financial affairs through the county generally, and especially this being coupled, soon after, with the advent of the great Rebellion in 1861, it remained in undisturbed slumber till the year 1869, when it woke from its long repose greatly invigorated. From this period it went forward with great rapidity to an early completion. To this point it was so far finished that, in February of the following year, the first train greeted our hearing with its hoarse, but, to us, delightful music. We hailed its approach somewhat as we should an express coach from another planet. We were married to the outlying world by an indissoluble tie. By this we were placed upon the platform of progress enjoyed by others but denied to us.

From this period, therefore, dates the advance of our modest little home, until, under the inspiring influence of this mighty engine of power and progress, it presents the fair proportions, inviting comeliness, and healthful vigor we behold at this hour, giving cheerful promise that, in the maturity of its manhood, it is destined to become one of the most eligible suburbs of her who sits as Queen upon "The Father of Waters."

Our road has since been purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Co., who "run" it in connection with theirs--thus furnishing us with a direct route to the Mistress of the lakes--a desideratum long felt here.

In 1859, the first Presbyterian Church was organized here by the Rev. George C. Wood, of Jacksonville, who, for a brief period, was its stated supply, Hiram B. Ellis, Esq., and R. E. Wilder being its first ruling elders; the former continuing such till his death, the latter holding the same position to the present time.

During the rebellion little transpired here requiring a notice in this brief sketch, except what was immediately connected with it, and will be noticed under the head of Patriotism in its proper place.

Passing on, therefore, to the year 1868, we record the erection of what is now known as the Greenfield Academy, now in its 36th session--a strictly private institution, moderately patronized till quite recently.

Our first banking house was established here Dec. 16, 1870, by Skilling, Sheffield & Co., being operated under the Odd Fellows' Hall till the construction of its present brick quarters, on the northeast corner of the public square. Within the last two years, the firm first conducting it has been changed, since which period it has been engineered and owned by Sheffield & Co. It is regarded as doing a fair, safe and reliable business, with accommodating officers, and meeting all the business requirements of our community.

From the organization of the Presbyterian Church, in 1859, it had no place of worship of its own, and was obliged to make use of other buildings as circumstances should allow, especially the Academy, where it continued to worship for some two or three years. But in 1872, being generously aided by the community at large, it erected a very commodious and convenient brick edifice in the center of town, having a basement room above ground, for all the purposes of social worship, Sabbath schools, etc., and a very pleasant audience room in the second story for Sabbath service, both of which are now finished off in modern style, and furnish facilities for all church purposes, not inferior to those enjoyed by any communion in this, or any of the surrounding towns.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

We shall speak first of the Methodists, as those who were the early pioneers of the Church at this point--a remark that will apply to them with peculiar force in respect to most of the first settlements of our entire country, thus manifesting to advantage their aggressive tendency, their self-denial, and their conformity to the Great Commission of their Master.

The first forms of worship here were those of this Communion. Conspicuous among these were Geo. W. Allen, Geo. A. Cowden, and Joel Edwards, at whose residences public worship on the Sabbath was conducted by the early apostles of this faith, both local and those appointed by Conference.

Some four years before regular circuit preaching was enjoyed here, or even local, in 1828, the Illinois District and Apple Creek Circuit, embraced this point, with Peter Cartwright as presiding elder,and Isaac Scarrett and I. T. Johnson as "circuit riders." The next year L. Bogart and I. French were on the circuit; but the next year, 1830, the district being changed to Sangamon, James Bankston appears to have been the first regular preacher here, though others, both circuit and local, paid occasional visits to this point for some time before this. In 1831 Wm. D. Trotter and Wm. Haskins rode this circuit; but in 1832 John Vancleve and Levi Springer succeeded them. During these four years Peter Cartwright continued presiding elder; but the district and circuit being changed to Carrollton, Simon Peter succeeded him in this capacity in 1833, with John Vancleve and William Petney as circuit riders. In 1834 A. E. Phelps and C. B. N. McCabe, were placed on the circuit; and in 1835, Jesse Hale alone. In 1836, the district being again changed to Lebanon, N. S. Taylor succeeded Simon Peter

as presidingelder, with D. Cory and N. Allen on the circuit. Chas. Holliday in 1837 followed Elder Taylor as presiding elder--Elijah Corrington being on the circuit this year, with A. Bird with him a portion of the year. The district being changed to Alton and the circuit to Apple Creek in 1838, Wm. Chambers rode the Carrollton next year, 1839, J. B. Corrington was again placed on the circuit. In 1840, the Alton gave place to the Illinois District, when Peter Cartwright became again elder, with Wm. Wilson on the circuit during this and the following year.

Hitherto they had continued to worship, not like the Jews, in tabernacles, but wherever temporary accommodations were furnished them; but about this time, they built "an house of God," as before intimated. They now took a more distinctive form, introducing that peculiar system of church machinery which had been employed elsewhere with such successful results, and which constitutes the grand secret of their whole past history.

Being almost the exclusive occupant of the territory, here and for a large circuit around this point, they propagated, without let or hindrance, that form of religious faith known amongst theologians as Arminian. Hence its prevalence at this day. They organized and built churches at various points in a circle embracing a large extent of country around us, upon which conference was wont to place one or two of the traveling brotherhood who should dispense the Word of Life as often as their limited opportunities should allow. Thus has it continued, with slight modifications, to the present time; and, though other forms of religious doctrine have since intervened, which always attends the advance and march of higher grades of civilization and intelligence, this denomination is still largely in the ascendant, with encouraging prospects of a bright future.

As connected with the foregoing, it may not be out of place here to state that, along with the regular "circuit riders," we have always been favored with what is known among Methodists as "local preachers." Among the earlier of these were the Revs. J. B. Corrington, Wm. H. Askins, Amos Prentice, Henry Davidson,

and others; among the latter, Revs. Dr. Ledbrook, Wm. Saxton, Wm. Batty, and the Rev. James Rives. As this latter was a permanent resident here for many years, and filled a somewhat conspicuous place both in his church relations and in community, a brief notice of him, in this connection, may not be inappropriate.

A native of North Carolina, he removed from that State to Southern Kentucky in 1826, coming the whole distance in a one-horse cart with his wife and one child, our present Judge Rives. Here he labored on the plantations of Bros. Taylor, who were wealthy planters, for some seven years, during which time, by economy and persevering industry, he made enough, though paying more quarterage than either of his opulent employers with their fifty servants each, to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land at Rivesville, to which he removed with his family in 1834. Not confining himself exclusively to the cultivation of his farm, he very soon embarked into merchandising--a calling to which he was an entire stranger. But, with an aptitude peculiar to himself, he readily accommodated himself to his new vocation, as shown in the fact that, although at first he had to obtain credit of the Pegrams of Carrollton, he very soon had means and credit to purchase all he needed for his locality, at other points. Continuing upon his farm and in the merchandise business till the Spring of 1851, when he lost his wife, he sold out to his eldest son, and in the Autumn of that year, moved to town, purchasing the residence now owned by Uncle Jesse Keeley. Here he resumed his former mercantile business, forming partnerships successively with Wm. Tunnell, Abraham Miller, and James B. Carter.

But he lost no time in relieving the tedium of single life by marrying in 1852, Mrs. Julia Boyd, of Adams County, Ill.--a lady who came as near meeting the description of a virtuous woman, given by Solomon in xxxi. of Proverbs, as the best of her sisters.

He did not, however, confine himself exclusively to mercantile pursuits; for soon after coming to town, he purchased of Thomas Lofton the farm immediately

north of town, comprising ninety acres--a farm originally entered by Rev. Wesley Meldrum, giving fifteen dollars per acre, on which he erected, in the Fall and Winter of 1852, the residence he continued to occupy till his death. Some years before this, however, he had retired from all connection with mercantile pursuits--devoting his whole energies to farming on a large scale--believing this a far more lucrative vocation than selling tapes' and ribbons. In this belief he was not mistaken; for, prosecuting it with an indomitable energy, he became the Strawn of our county--adding farm after farm, till, at last they numbered some half dozen. All these he superintended in person, at the same time meeting his appointments almost every Sabbath, as had been his wont for years, while discharging multiplied other duties growing out of his various relations in life. But this was too much, even for his robust constitution. The tension of both mind and body was more than they could endure, and, suddenly, one Sabbath morning, July 8, 1866, the silver cord of life was loosed and the golden bowl broken, and James Rives passed from our midst, leaving an example worthy of imitation of a man of tireless energy in all the activities of life, at the same time that he kept steadily in view the great interests that lie beyond. His widow survived him till March, 1875, when she too, of whom the world was not worthy, "was not, for God took her."

The Baptists.--This denomination appears next in the order of time. As a communion, they do not seem to have figured largely under this meridian nor in our immediate neighborhood. The late Rev. Stephen Coonrod who died in Dec, 1872, at his home north of town, appears among the first clergymen of this denomination, though there were other at points somewhat distant from this. Among these were Rev. Charles Kitchens, Rev. Thos. Lee and Rev. M. Browning who ministered, for a longer or shorter period to the Hickory Grove Church, as also have Revs. H. H. Witt and S. B. Culp. Upon moving from this place to his farm in 1829, Mr.

Coonrod became pastor of the little Baptist Church here, and continued to sustain that relation till his death--a long pastorate of 48 years. During half of this time, he had also, at the same time, charge of a church of Taylor's Prairie, and one near Athensville. At these and other points, he ministered through his entire ministerial life--at the same time carrying on his farm for the maintainance of a numerous family. At first, for some four of five years, like the Methodists, he held public service in private dwellings--his own, Thomas Finley's and others; but, as has been stated before, a small log church, erected in 1834 on the southwest corner of the present graveyard north of town, served as a place of public worship for about thirty years, when it gave place to a more imposing structure, built in the north part of town in 1855.

For many years Mr. C. belonged to what is known as the Regular Baptists and Apple Creek Association; but his theology being tinctured too highly with Calvinism, for many of his brethren, a separtion took place--the seceders being termed Wittites, but retaining the old family name; while he and his followers were known as United Baptists, who formed a new Association called Concord. These are understood to represent the Hyper-Calvinistic School while the former are regarded as representing a more liberal phase of theology.

Another family of this denomination came into existence here in about the year 1850, known as "The Missionary Baptists." For their benefit the community had built and deeded to them in 1852 one half of what has been known as the Union Church--when Rev. H. T. Chilton became their first pastor, succeeded by others at different intervals. But, after maintaining a sickly existence for some twenty years, it "went the way of all the earth," selling out its claim to the building for the trifle of $250.

This denomination in none of its branches, though long in existence here, it seems to have attained much of the strength and prestige it has at other points; --the philosophy of which is left to others to explain.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church.--A few of this branch of the church were organized here in, or about the year 1852. To them, as before stated, was deeded one half of what has been known since, as "The Union Church." Here they commenced their first operations, with the Rev. Wm. Bell as their stated preacher, and Wm. A. Secor and Maj. Geo. Shackelford, as their first elders--the former acting in that capacity till his decease in 1863--a faithful church official, a worthy citizen and of unquestioned piety;--the latter, only till his removal to Girard, where he died some years after.

The church, however, continued its operations for many years, having different individuals to conduct their service. Among these may be mentioned the Revs. Daniel Bell, Lorance, Viney, etc.; but, keeping up public service only a portion of the time, it did not seem to prosper as to make much progress; and from this and a variety of other causes, like its Baptist comrade, after a struggling existence of some twenty years, it virtually ceased to be.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** Little, in addition to what has already been said in regard to this communion, need be stated in this place. Suffice it to say, that it had no corporate existence here, till the year 1859, when its first organization took place. Since this period, its progress has been moderate--there having been few located here of the denominational family, and those few not having had the facilities requisite, till quite recently, to enable them to prosecute the appropriate work of a church organization. Now, however, with a new and commodious house of worship centrally situated, with a wide field for cultivation here, and with a favoring Providence to second their judicious efforts, it may be reasonable to suppose that they may yet attain to such prosperity as to be a power for good in their chosen field of labor. Hitherto they have had, as their clerical force, only what are termed stated supplies--the venerable Rev. Joseph I. Gray, now of this place, being the only permanently settled Presbyterian clergymen in this entire section of country. When working, devoted and efficient pastorates are enjoyed, better results may be reasonably anticipated.

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The Christian church.--Little, in addition to what has already been said in regard to this communion, need be stated in this place. Suffice it to say, that it had no corporate existence here, till the year 1877, when its first organization took place. Since this period, its progress has been moderate--there having been few located here of the denominational family. And those few not having had the facilities requisite, till quite recently, to enable them to execute the appropriate work of a church organization. Now, however, with a new and commodious house of worship centrally situated, with a wide field for cultivation here, and with a favoring Providence to second their judicious efforts, it may be reasonable to suppose that they may yet attain to such prosperity as to be a power for good in their chosen field of labor. Hitherto they have had, as their clerical force, only what are termed stated supplies--the venerable Rev. Joseph I. Grey, now of this place, being the only permanently settled Presbyterian clergyman in this outside section of country. When working, devoted and efficient pastors and employed, better results may be reasonably anticipated.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS** This community, like most others, have always had some belonging to other divisions of the Christian household, than those spoken of above; and such continues to be the case: Southern Methodists, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Universalists, Reformers, Catholics etc., etc.; but, few in number, and lacking in that interest so essential to success in this, as in all other enterprises, they have never attained to any tangible existence here, but have lost, to a great extent, their individuality among those who have; or have relapsed into that larger class generally spoken of as "The World."

TEMPERANCE

In the earlier history of our community, there seems to have been no organized effort to resist the incroachments of the monster Intemperance. Our first settlers, however, do not appear to have been much annoyed by his presence in their midst. Frequently, as in most early settlements, an Irish wake or spree was indulged in occasionally, by those few whose appetites ran in that direction, only to be rebuked, however, by the greater number who were always found in the ranks of the temperance army.

With the advance of time and the increase of numbers, however, it became necessary to adopt some systematic plan to hold in check the insidious approaches of this prolific parent of all evils, Intemperance. Accordingly, as early as the year 1848, July 5th, a Division (109) of the Sons of Temperance was organized here, with twenty-six charter members. Two years after in 1850, such was its prosperity, that it was enabled to erect what has long been known as "The Temperance Hall" on the northwest corner of the public square, a two story structure, at a cost of nearly $1,000. It prosecuted after this, its appropriate work for some five years, having numbered on its roll during this period about 200 members. Then, however, in 1855, the order of Good Templars being organized here, its prosperity began to wane and continued to do so, till 1857, when its members

numbered only eleven. Whereupon, it was decided to suspend all operations and go into liquidation; as its indebtedness had so increased as to make it quite burdensome for so small a number; and as the new organization contemplated laboring in the same field and that, too, with better prospects of success. This was speedily done and its effects distributed--the Odd Fellows obtaining their Bible, and the Good Templars, the regalia, wardrobe, & c.

This latter organization, though prosperous for a time, and useful as furnishing a visible protest in the community against the indulgence and traffic in ardent spirits, seems, for some reason, to have been short lived and to have left few items of importance requiring notice in this connection. After its disappearance, as a living organization it has had no lineal descendent in the same good work here; and the people at large have been contented with resolving themselves into "a committee of the whole" to resist the inroads of the hosts of Bacchus. In this they have been so far successful, as to have kept alive a healthy public sentiment upon this subject. The iniquitous practice of drinking is frowned upon by the better class of the community; the traffic is quite effectively checkmated by bringing the civil law to bear upon the guilty head of him, who, in open defiance of a decided public sentiment, would still prosecute his infernal business under the shades of night and the darkness of the pit.

With a sleepless vigilance over the ballot-box the friends of temperance have hitherto kept this emissary of Tophet at bay; and, though not entirely free from this curse of curses, can challenge a comparison with any other point in the State in regard to their temperance record.

EDUCATION

Our early friends were not unmindful of this important factor as a prime element in every well ordered community. As substantial evidence of this, we find them building a log college, even before erecting altars to the God they worshiped. This they did in about 1854 immediately north of Valentine Caswell's residence upon the rising ground between this and Rives farm. George A. Cowden prefers a valid claim to the honor of first wielding the scepter of the pedagogue within our Corporation. Mrs. Jonathan Spencer, (nee Eliza Wilson) now of Rock Island, Ill., had also an opportunity of exercising "woman's rights" in the same direction. But Miss Matilda Worden, who presided here for three successive sessions, seems to have had more reputation than any other incumbent. This was owing to a great extent on account of her belief in, and practice of Solomon's doctrine in the management of the stubborn urchin: "Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying." Should any one be inclined to dispute here claim in this direction, however, our neighbor Frank Miller, may be called to the witness stand, and he will give solid testimony that this "Yankee School marm" was a firm believer in the virtue of hickory. This model structure continued, for a number of years to meet the requirements of this community for all school purposes. At length, however, being left open and unoccupied, as such buildings are wont to be, an irresponsible mover took possession of it for one night, during which it was fired and burnt to ashes--leaving the family houseless, and the people here destitute of any place wherein "to teach the young idea how to shoot."

This calamity, however, did not befall it until it had done excellent and varied service in other and closely allied directions; for in it the first lyceum was inaugurated where, we may suppose, Dr. Cooper, Geo, W. Allen, Esq., Revs. Saml. Culp and Wesley Meldrum and the redoubtable Booker displayed fervid and, perhaps, Ciceronian eloquence in the discussion of the stirring themes of that day. Here, too, was organized our first Sabbath School, that right arm of the church, engineered by Geo. W. Allen, ever found in the front of every enterprise promising good to his fellows; who could be seen, after the performance of his duties at school returning home with the sum total of his Sabbath school library inclosed in his pocket handkerchief.

Here, likewise, for want of more commodious quarters, the minister at the altar proclaimed the grand truths of Inspiration to attentive auditors--a noble supplement to the purpose for which the structure was at first erected.

To remedy the misfortune which had thus happened to them, our friends pressed into service other buildings;--among which may be noticed the store-room now occupied by John Dryden. Here a Mr. Dickerman, a nephew of Nelson, and Ira D. Pickett, Esq., instructed many of our present resident citizens, among whom may be mentioned, Jefferson Coonrod, L. O. Edwards, Wm. Cannedy, Esq., G. T. W. Sheffield and others. Thus a "subscription school" was kept up in some form here and there as circumstances favored, till 1844, when quite a comfortable house was erected on the tract of land now occupied by the palatial Fifth Avenue residence of our neighbor, H. H. Gray. Here schools were taught by different individuals as the necessities of the community required, for some half dozen years, when the increased necessities and advancing public spirit on the subject of education required enlarged accommodation for this purpose. An appeal to the public was made in 1851, with this end in view, and a prompt response, in the shape of $2,000 or more, was the result. With this amount somewhat increased, what is now known as "The Old Seminary" was erected in this and the following year, and opened for the reception of

the reception of students in the Fall of the latter. This proved a success and placed us on a vantage ground on the subject of education not enjoyed by our neighbors. For five years this continued to be a private Institution, when, on the introduction of the Public School System of this State, it was submerged in that, and virtually taken for public purposes--being converted into a district school. Thus it was used for some seventeen years (and pretty well used up too,) when it was neither suitable, nor would meet the wants of a largely increased population.

At present one of the most attractive feature in Greenfield society is her educational facilities. To say that Greenfield public schools can compare most favorably with those of other cities and towns, is stating a fact well authenticated. The buildings are situated on a high hill in the eastern part of the town, long bridges span the deep ravines and make the approach easy, and the yards are never muddy. On the east, one overlooks the lowlands of the Rubicon; on the north, the public highway trailing up the valley below; on the west and south, the town in general--all tending to make the scene beautiful in Summer and picturesque in Winter. The buildings are two in number, each of brick. One of them, two stories high, was of sufficient capacity until the year 1874, when more room was demanded. In that year a new building was erected, consisting of two stories and basement, and fully equipped with the necessary school furniture; an elegant organ, paintings for the walls, etc., etc. The rooms are all commodious, ventilated by the most perfect system and warmed by furnaces, which have stood the test when outside the mercury stood 15° below zero. The building cost about $10,000. The school consists of six departments; first and second primary, first and second intermediate, grammar and high school. The enrollment has constantly increased, that of last year (1878) being 373, 38 of whom were non-residents. The present superintendent, H. H. Montgomery, has fi

filled that station for four years, and is making earnest effort to add a new department, in which drawing, penmanship and book-keeping will be made a specialty. This measure bids fair to succeed and will be the third department added under his administration.

THE HIGH SCHOOL** The high school was inaugurated in the Fall of 1875, in response to the call of many who preferred that the full preparatory course of college be completed at home. The course arranged includes, in mathematics, trigonometry (plane and spherical) completed; in languages, reading of Virgil; in sciences, astronomy, chemistry and such others as are usually called for in examination for State certificates. Each year the course is completed by a class of about ten, to whom the board and superintendent give a diploma. The board consists of directors chosen as required by law. They maintain a nine months school each year, pay their superintendent $125 per month, the other teachers $60, $40, $40, $40, and $40 respectively. The present board consists of J. B. Broadmarkle, Dr. W. C. Day and S. P. Cameron, energetic men and vigilant in the interests of the school. The tuition of non-resident pupils, for high school, is $21 a year. Last year $360 were realized thus, and this year it will amount to about $400.

From the foregoing statements, it will readily be seen that both those who early planted themselves here, and those who have succeeded them, have ever evinced considerable interest upon this most important subject--all of which furnishes cheerful promise that it will continue to be emphasized by their descendants, who thereby shall be trained to an intelligent discharge of their duties as citizens of this Great Republic, especially that growing out of their relation to the ballot-box.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Although all the professions have been represented here from an early day, except that of law, yet not in great numbers, nor by many who have been especially distinguished in theology, medicine, law, or literature.

MINISTERS.**The first churches were ministered to by such men, as the exigencies of the times could furnish: plain practical expounders of God's truth, having none of the advantages of those times within college walls and theological seminaries, but not wanting in those higher adornments acquired only in the school of their Divine Master. Hence, though comparatively unlettered, they did effectual service in His spiritual vineyard.

Among those of greater celebrity than others may be mentioned the Rev. Peter Cartwright, who, both as preacher and presiding Elder, had not only a sectional, but a national reputation. Of great eccentricity of character and not polished in his rhetoric, yet, in his better days, he was a son of thunder in the desk, moving the crowd that hung upon his lips by his sturdy logic and thrilling pathos.

Others, more or less representative men in the denominations they represented, might be noticed, did space permit. Suffice it to say that most of them have been useful in their spheres of labor.

PHYSICIANS.**At first medicine was not represented here at all--embracing a period of ten or more years; but, in the Winter of 1835-6 Tennessee sent us a surplus one in the person of the late Dr. M. A. Cooper. For a considerable time he was the sole representative of his profession here. As the population increased and necessities required, however, others followed; among whom may

be noticed, Drs. Metcalf, Macfield, Holliday, Rice, Finch and Ledbrook, all of whom had located here by 1850: since which latter period Messrs. Jayne, Dunn, Cash, J. S. Cooper, Hill, Culver, Chapman, Day, Jarvis, Mongomery and Stout, have filled or are filling the post of physician for a longer or shorter term. Dr. Finch is, at this writing, the oldest son of Esculapius here--having been a practitioner something like a quarter of a century. Whether he has restored as many to health and life as the God he represents, or not certain it is, that Jupiter's thunderbolts have not as yet reached him; but he bids fair to do a good deal of heavy work yet in the service of the Master he has so faithfully and so long served.

LAWYERS.**Whether the brotherhood of this profession have had fears that the "woe" pronounced against them with so much emphasis, would be experienced in the event of any attempt to locate in our midst, we will not attempt to say; but certain it is, that the whole fraternity have been wont "to shy around" us and fix their location elsewhere. The only exception to this is in the case of Messrs. Ward and Johnson, who have been rather timidly approaching us in that direction for some time; and from the extreme modesty of their advent here, it is at least among the possibilities of the future that they may yet succeed in effecting a permanent lodgment, and thus become the first of the sons of Solon and Lycurgus to instruct the present generation in the intricacies of our State and national jurisprudence. Success to them.

TEACHERS.**For some years the vocation of the public instructor of the young, has been justly regarded as constituting the fourth of the learned professions though not recognized here to any considerable extent, owing probably, among other causes, to the fact, that most of those who have acted in that capacity here, have been rather a nomadic brotherhood, making their calling rather a kind of stepping stone to something else, than a profession to be followed through life;

and to the additional fact that not sufficient inducement, in the way of compensation, has been offered to justify permanent engagement in this direction. When these obstacles shall be removed, it is to be hoped that our schools of all grades will become more efficient; and certain it is, that the profession of the devoted teachers will thereby be greatly ennobled.

NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper ever started in Greenfield was the Greenfield Independent, by Morton & Pickett, in the Spring of 1869. These gentlemen had apparently sufficient encouragement, and the business ran along smoothly when Morton collected the greater part of the outstanding debts, borrowed considerable sums on the good name of the Independent, and left for parts unknown. He has not been heard from since. W. T. Pickett, his partner, he left with the press and office and the company's indebtedness to settle. At this the Independent ceased. Mr. Pickett still continued in the office and published semi-spasmodically a very spicy sheet called the Comet; this only lasted a few months. In the Spring of 1870 the outfit was sold to one A. G. Meacham, a gentleman of literary tastes and some knowledge of journalism, who almost immediately took into partnership with himself a most excellent practical printer, named Milton and the Locomotive was started under the firm name of Meacham & Milton. The paper was conducted very acceptable by these gentlemen until they dissolved, and Meacham left. Milton started a branch paper at Brighton and another at Winchester. Afterward W. T. Pickett became a partner of Mr. Milton in the Locomotive, and the paper was for a time issued twice a week. Later the subscription list and good will was sold to Mr. C. H. Johnson, at that time the publisher of the White Hall Register. This transfer occurred in the year 1874. At the time of the starting of the Brighton and Winshester papers the press was moved to Brighton, and no newspaper

was printed in Greenfield until Walker brought a press and general outfit from Carlinville, in the Spring of 1875, and began the publication of the Greenfield News. This was decidedly a spicy, independent sheet, but like the others was of short life. The office was left in the hands of his sureties, and remained idle some months, when Byron Orr and another, John Walker, leased the office and began the publication of the Greenfield Dispatch. Walker was only identified with the Dispatch a few days, when he turned over his interest to Orr. The latter continued its publication a few months and sold out to W. T. Pickett, one of the original owners of the Independent. Mr. Pickett continued the publication of the Dispatch until May 12, 1877, with not very encouraging prospects ahead, and finally sold his interest to Mr. Farris, who at that time was publishing the Green County Democrat, at White Hall, Ill. After this the office remained idle until July 7, 1877, when Mr. R. D. Suddeth leased it and started the paper known as the Greene County Republican, and continued its publication until March 23, 1878, when the Greenfield Printing Company purchased and took possession of the entire outfit and began the publication of the Greenfield Weekly Argus, with W. W. Haven as editor and manager, which, considering the numerous changes and failures in Greenfield Journalism during the past ten years, is an eminent success. On the 1st of January, 1879, the Argus, claimed over 500 bona fide subscribers.

PATRIOTIC RECORD

That our citizens have always been wont to listen to and obey the call of their country in the hour of her peril will clearly appear from the fact, that we have been represented in all the wars in which she has engaged since she commenced her existence as an independent nation.

Beginning with the war of 1812, the names of the late Capt. Josiah Caswell, Sr. and Jr., and Isaac Barton, Sr., appear as prominent among those who participated in that struggle.

In the war with Mexico in 1848; Harvey Middleton, Richard D. Gill and Milton G. Smith took part under Gen. Scott in his heroic march from Vera Cruz to the City of the Montezumas.

But it was in the war of the Rebellion that our patriotism appears to the best advantage. When a call was made for volunteers in the very beginning of the war, our citizens responded with an alacrity truly commendable. All classes vied with each other in making up a full company, and the priest at the altar, the Rev. T. J. Bryant, laying aside his sacred calling, went forth as its commanding officer, early to return, however, with honorable scars in the service of his country.

This was followed, at different intervals by the other companies made up of volunteers in and around this point commanded by Capt, Jackson Drennan, Capt. Geo. H. English and Rev. Benj. Newman respectively. These did valiant service on the field of battle, as the number that fell and the scars received eloquently testify. The case of Wm. H. Davidson the younger son of "Aunt Margaret," may be mentioned as of peculiar interest:--Enlisting in May, 1861, he returned home

PATRIOTIC RECORD

sick in October of the same year, to be nursed by mother and sister through the following Winter. No sooner had he fully recovered, than he returned to the army and was in the battle of Shiloh; he performed his duty in that terrible engagement in helping to drive the enemy from the field, when a fatal ball sped its way to his heart, causing him to expire in a few moments.

Many others sacrificed their lives upon the altar of their Country's good, among whom may be mentioned, J. L. Abbot, Lieut. J. M. Matlock, N. B. and Thos. Kemper, brothers of Mrs. Wm. Haven, etc., etc., of the many who lived to return home, may be noticed, H. G. Secor, Abram Balknap, John Roach, and his two sons Wm. and David, Alexander Hall, Josiah Caswell, Jr., John D. Caswell, A. G. Kinkaid, Jas. Boring and Isaac Barton, Jr., the two last of whom learned something of the terrible horrors of Andersonville, that plague-spot upon modern civilization, which should and doubtless will consign its originators to imperishable infamy.

Although it can not be said that all of the four companions belonged to this point, yet the patriotism that inspired the movement of sending them to the field of operations, had its home here; and therefore we are justly entitled to a very large share of the credit of so doing. Such being the case, it may well be questioned whether another place in the Union, of the same magnitude, can be found so fully represented as Greenfield, Ill., or whose patriotism was more conspicuously displayed in the dark hours of its country's extremity. Thus may it ever be; and if, in coming years, Rebellion shall show its hideous head again, may it be found that others, in still greater numbers, prompted by the example thus furnished, will go forth to the field of conflict and drive the fiendish monster "to his own place."

SOCIETIES

The following are the present officers of the various secret societies of the place:

KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE.** J. W. HUTCHIN* SON, SOVEREIGN: E. A. BELKNAP, VICEROY: W. H. ELLIS, SEN. GENERAL: W. C. DAY, JUN. GENERAL: W. P. BURROUGHS, TREASURER: W. P. ENNIS, RECORDER: W. A. SAYLOR, PREFECT: SAML. DIXON, HERALD: H. H. GRAY, HIGH PRELATE: F. M. HATLER, STAN= DARD BEARER: W. L. KINCAID, SENTINEL.

A.F. & A.M. **J.W.HUTCHINSON, W.M.: E.A.BELKNAP, S.W.: E.B.SHORT, J.W.: W.P.BURROUGHS, TREAS.: E.WOOLLEY, SEC.: W.A.SAYLOR, SEN. DEACON: J.T.HALLAWAY, JUN. DEACON: H.H.MONTGOMERY, SEN. STEWARD: F.M.HATLER, JUN. STEWARD: H.C. MYERS, TYLER: D.H.WEISNER, CHAPLAIN.

I.O.O.F.**HENRY CRESS, N.G.: W.L.FINLEY, V.G.: J.A.DRAKE, R.S.: JOHN WAHL, SR., TREASURER.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR**W.M.WARD, DICTATOR: J.M.COOPER, PAST DICTATOR: J.W. PIPER, VICE DICTATOR: MILUS DRUM, ASSISTANT DICTATORS: H.F.MARTIN, REPORTER: P.G.MOOK, FINANCIAL REPORTER: O.R.SOUTHWORTH, TREASURER: THOS.DOYLE, GUIDE: JOHN HEINER, GUARDIAN: S.M.WILHITE, SENTINEL: B.F.PIPER, CHAPLAIN.

THE GREENFIELD CORNET BAND

Was organized February 9, 1875. Its members are: E.M.Middleton, Eb Cornet; Ed N. McPherson, Eb Cornet; David Clark, Eb Cornet; Elmer Middleton, Bb Cornet; Charles King, Bb Cornet; E.P.Metcalf, eb alto; M.D.Powell, Eb Alto; Elbert Metcalf, Eb Tenor; Elmer Rives, Bb Tenor; William Kincaid, Bariton; A. J. Dixon, Eb Bass; Robert Storer, Drum and Cymbals. From the time of organization the band has been under instruction of E.M.Middleton, rendering classical music of difficult grade.

Greenfield Band organized Feb. 18th, 1875, with E. M. Middleton as leader. The 1st piece played was "Mollie Darling"

Byron W. Orr published the Greenfield Dispatch in the 70's. Died at his home in Chillicothe, Ohio apr. 2, 1928

Business ventures

Cement walks around the Greenfield square were built around 1902 by Francis M. Frost. He died at son's home in Kansas City, Curtis E. Frost, Dec. 25, 1923.

I vote for continuing to use the present partial design of the Emblem of the Great Seal

Club Name Address 1911 50 61

Articles to look for if needed.
Argus Feb 17, 1922 Wolf Hunt
Argus Mar 2 1923 Early Hist of Greenfield
Part III
" July 3, 1914 Fire in Greenfield

Aug 11, 1911 "night I Cowed" Poem.
Homecoming Program.
A Disastrous Storm
Picture "Looking East to the Rubicon
Geo English 37th Ill Infantry organized 1861.
(50 years ago)

I vote for continuing to use the present partial design of the Emblem of the Great Seal

Club	Name	Address
Hopy	City of Greenfield History art 7 p 139-144	1905 Hist.
	"Early Conditions" p 5-9	1905 Hist
	"Rockbridge Township"	Chap XIX p 891-924 Hist of 1885
	Rockbridge	Hist 1901
	Fayette p 925	Hist of Greene Co (date ?)

Gazette Mar 13, 1875
3 miles north of Greenfield wolves are prowling about, 3 to 5 in a gang.

Feb 17, 1922 A wolf hunt netted two wolves and a fox.
One was killed on the eastern border of the Geo. N. Cole farm southeast of town, and the other on the J W R Clardy farm southwest of town.
The Cole wolf (a female) was auctioned off to the highest bidder, Lee M Burns, for $29
Barnstable of Chesterfield killed the fox. A Rockbridge Contingent bagged the other wolf, cashed in on the scalp for $25 and donated the sum to a church in their village.

The White Hall Register for June 24, 1871, reported the results of a storm: Fayette is reviving up quite lively since the storm last spring that blew down all the principal buildings, the people seem disposed to build up and on a better scale than ever.

The timbers of the Seminary are removed to the West part of town, and a foundation prepared. A Universalist Church is soon to be raised under supervision of Henry Rainey.

The Baptists under leadership of C. A. Worley, with S. D. and A. J. Cannedy and others, are building a church about 40 x 60 feet, 16 foot story.

The steam mill that was demolished is rapidly being rebuilt. Mr. Worley is half owner of this enterprise. Dr. Miller is finishing a very respectable dwelling. Mr. Robinson, teacher, has a new residence. Many other smaller houses and buildings that were blown down have been rebuilt.

The Masonic Hall has wholly disappeared, and whether it will ever be rebuilt, we cannot say.

Greenfield Academy
Professor Weiden advertised in the Gazette Feb 20, 1868.

Argus Feb. 7, 1880 The Greenfield Cornet Band, taught by & composed entirely of local talent, now verges on the 5th year of its existence. While other neighboring bands have risen and fallen, this one stands alone, the land-mark of Greene County. Leader and teacher is Prof. Roe Middleton.

Methodist church.

Argus Feb 14, 1902 "The work of tearing down the towers of the old M.E. church is under way to give more seating capacity."

Also 1901 "the bell that has been doing service in the old M.E. church for so many years, was transferred to the belfry of the new edifice"

Aug. 17, 1878 the Argus reported "there is more stock & grain being shipped than ever before. Greenfield is one of the principal shipping points between Rock Island & St. Louis."

The unsettled conditions as to customary price paid for harvest hands continued among the farmers and men who worked for them. The farmers claim $1.50 per day, and the hands wanted $2.00 per day.

Jake Bauer advertised "Calico shirts at Ewing and Jaynes only 25 cents. Cucumbers for pickles only 10 cents per gallon."

Aug 16, 1879 "See what the Argus has advanced since it's new sidewalks around the square!"

May 22, 1880 Mr. Bryant and partner laid the stone work around the horse rack for $60.

June 21, 1879 John Stansberry finished burning his brick kiln today, producing 150,000.

Sept. 3, 1897 Dr. N. Mc Pherron was listed as optician. Also, "The Council has earned this years salary in the erection of that watering device for horses at the Northeast corner of the square. It is something long needed."

Electric lights were turned on in Greenfield for the first time Jan. 21, 1896.

May 10, 1889 - Argus 6 business houses on east side of square reduced to ashes. (interesting story to read)

Aug 14, 1880 Corner stone of our new church (2.) was laid this week. Dr. Short of Jacksonville, did open the services. assisted by

May 1883 Citizens of the town met at Methodist Church to organize a Fire Co.
Revs Stevens + Stubblefield of Carrollton, Miller + Marshall of Greenfield

Feb 22, 1879 The Argus reported "Within the past 3 weeks Judge Rives has shipped 9 car loads of horses + mules from this station.

In Greene Co. July 1907 the County Assessor found
832 horses valued at $67670.

Balloon bombed Greenfield Sept 30, 1909.

1884	Cattle	465-65.
104	Mules + asses	8315
1155	Sheep	4035
3230	Hogs	20725
159	dogs	

Argus May 4, 1878 ad by John Parks:
1,500 bushels corn for sale at 30 cents cash per bushel, or good note with 10% interest

A Sorghum Molasses Factory was started by John B. Smith Sept. 10th 1879, north of Greenfield.

Apr 5 1879 Argus: Ladies Button Shoes $1.75 at Metcalf + Woodcock
Calicos from 3 7 6½ cents per yard - Cooperative
The finest of black satin $1.10 per yard "
Apr. 9, 1897 "It will pay you to take your laundry to C.O. Foster. Shirts 8 cents, Collars 1½ cents, cuffs 3 cents, Shirt waist 10 cents.

July 15, 1910 The city experimented with oiled streets to settle the dust problem.

Argus Feb 12, 1909 has list of Business Directors 1884.

Greenfield, according to the Gazette July 24, 1875 had 10 Physicians

Frank Henderson in 1922 gathered info on electric services to Greenfield.

The Fleur de Lis Club donated the town clock Argus Aug 18, 1911 - Picture.

Miss Nelle Sutton
Mrs W.E. Barton
Miss Pearl Cooper
Miss Florence Weisner
Mrs. Chas. S. Runge
Miss Harriet Vandeveer
Miss Nellie Myers
Miss Mary Johns
Mrs. Albert Meng
Miss Dot Brooks
Mrs. C. W. Meng
Mrs. C. L. Hamilton
Miss Mabel Cole
Miss Harriet Allen
Miss Effie Thorpe

July 3, 1878 the Argus reported: "The Telephonic memoir has finally struck Greenfield. J. B. Boyd was among the first victims"

The Central Union Tel. Co was granted the right to erect & maintain its poles & lines in the City of Greenfield Ind June 3, 1897. Approved T. A. Clement mayor.

Rockbridge Balloon

Argus May 3, 1907

Rockbridge people were much interested last Saturday afternoon watching a balloon which started from St. Louis at 2 p.m. with Aeronaut Hawley in charge.

It alighted in a pasture near Robert Hardcastle's about 4 p.m., and was taken to Carrollton in a wagon.

Sheffield

Name of Sheffield was officially changed to Rockbridge, along with postoffice and railroad station, in april 1877. (30 yr new Patriot apr 26, 1907)

The Sheffield Cornet Band was organized Jan. 1877.

Sheffield, situated on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, is on a beautiful prairie, and does a considerable trade.
It was laid off and filed for record July 18, 1871 by L. T. Millions.

~~Evidently it~~

The Gazette June 18, 1870 "'Sheffield' is the name of the new station on the Rockford Road, and it gives fair promise to supplant historic 'Rockbridge.'"

9 M
10 T
11 W
12 T
13 F

Historic area events

~~Apr 9, 1917~~ (argus apr 13 '17) about 3 pm Monday.
Apr 9, 1917 the Community was shaken by an earth quake.

Rockbridge Methodist Church
dedicated by Rev. J. A. Kumler, presiding
elder, 1887

11
12 M
13 T
14 W
15 T
16 F

First sermons preached at Rockbridge were
Oct. 11, 1880 by Rev. Jenk Drake, Baptist
and Rev. Adam Waggoner, Methodist

Greenfield Comet Band

Historical sketches Argus Sept 28, 1885 - & before.

The Griswold Stove Tile Factory in the northern suburbs of the city burned August 27. Loss estimated at $13,000. No insurance - Argus Aug 30, 1884

27
28
29
30
31

See Argus Fri
July 26, 1907 Forthcoming Anniversary
Aug 2 for names who
attended in 1860 & 1907
6 b
47

Aug 11, 1911
Disastrous Storm
Picture of the
Pubicon.

ROCKBRIDGE

Rockbridge, situated upon the northwest quarter of section 34, T 10 R 10, was on Taylor's Prairie. In 1826 John Hardcastle and Moses Stephens built a water~~mill~~ Power flour mill on Macoupin creek, which was the first building in this immediate vicinity. A

A small settlement sprang up here shortly after this, and a postoffice was established in 1849 through the influence of George D. Randle, now owner of the mill, who being first postmaster, kept the P.O. in his hewn-log house.

A small settlement also sprang up about a half mile west of the village, which was familiarly known as Dublin.

The real growth of the town of Rockbridge dates from the completion of the R.R., I. & ST.L. railroad (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) in 1870.

In the spring of 1871 a new town was laid out by Sheffield and Hudson, about a half mile from the old settlement, which was called Sheffield, after G.T.W. Sheffield, one of the proprietors. When the first railroad was absorbed by the Burlington system, the name was changed to Rockbridge.

Rockbridge received its name from the wooden-covered wagon bridge that set on rock abutments and spanned the creek below the mill. It was a picturesque scene, the bridge leading the way from a high bluff, through which a road had been cut, to the Macoupin bottom lands on the east bank of the creek.

A dam across the stream supplied the power for the huge water wheel that ran the mill. In pioneer days, farmers for miles around brought their grist to the mill and took home corn meal and flour in exchange for their grain. Near the mill was a general store, William H. Summers being the proprietor. This store was the trading center for a large territory, and during the war, the farmers of the vicinity gathered there to hear news of the battles, and who was lost in the fray.

William Keating, an old-time printer on the Missouri-Republican, read the newspaper accounts aloud to the audience, and one night he found the name of Edward Keating, his own son who was killed at the Battle of Shiloh.

Get copies of Hometown memories by Richard E. Taylor
Chicago, Illinois, Special Correspondence of the Argus.

Articles in weekly from Feb. 8, 1929 thru March 1 maybe more

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ADDRESS MADE BY OWEN LOVEJOY IN 1860
By Rev. C. G. Snow Argus July 12, 1907

Places become historic because of certain events transpired at them. One made memorable by reason of an address made there nearly half a century ago is a spot in a grove at the junction of Greene, Jersey and Macoupin counties, some 7 miles south of Greenfield, near the southern bank of the Macoupin creek, and near the C.B.&.Q. railroad. The time was July 20, 1860. It had been advertised extensively that Owen Lovejoy would address the people at this place, at the time and location mentioned.

This was the year of the presidential election. Abraham Lincoln was to be the standard bearer for this office for the Republican party. The canvass was a noted one with three candidates in the field, the other two being Stephen A. Douglas and John Breckinridge. Douglas and Lincoln had previously held a joint discussion touching the great questions that were before the people at this time, and growing out mainly from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Each was a candidate for the United States Senate; Mr. Douglas secured the office, but the debate later made Lincoln president.

The throng that gathered July 20th, 1860, was immense. Hon. John M. Palmer presided. We remember well how he introduced the speaker.

As he arose he stated that there might be some present that believed that the man about to speak had cloven feet, so near akin they thought him to Satan himself, and as Mr. Lovejoy stood beside him, he kicked off the plank in front of the

stand that the audience might see the falsity of the statement, and there stood the speaker, noble and dignified in appearance, in every respect!

As to the address itself, it would be futile for me to try to describe it in detail. In matter and manner it was wonderful.-- we have never heard his equal. Between two and three hours he held this vast assembly in wrapt attention, presenting the great questions of human liberty and civic righteousness in a masterful manner. He had been accused of aiding a slave girl in seeking her liberty, to which he made no denial. He stated that she came to his home in Princeton, Ill,, beautiful in appearance, but poorly clad, and showed scarcely a vestige of the colored race in her person. She told her story; said she was fleeing from a cruel owner in the south, and asked for food and shelter for the night, which was granted. She then started for a country beyond the limits of our own, there to enjoy liberty, and to find a home even though amid strangers. To be sure she was a slave, only because her mother was. It was a most pathetic narrative, and hundreds shed tears at its recital.

Preparations are now being made to celebrate the anniversary of Mrs. Lovejoy's speech on the same ground where he delivered that memorable address in 1860. A few of the former gathering will be present, and the writer is one of them. July 23 is the time set for this great event. Brandywine creek in Pennsylvania was made historic because of a battle fought there in 1777. General Lafayette was wounded there, and in 1824 he came over from France and visited among other places this one, it being 47 years after the battle was fought. The

coming event has the same number of years between them. Both were fought, having great principles at stake, but how different the weapons!

Mr. Lovejoy has long been gathered to his fathers, (he died 1864), but the fruitage of his eloquence and a devoted christian life are still living. He was bold as a lion in defense of what he believed to be right, yet tender as a child in his treatment of others. He dared to do his duty and would have suffered death, as did his brother, other than shrink from its performance. He was a Congregationalist in his church affiliations as a member and minister, his home being at Princeton, Illinois.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LOVEJOY RALLY

James Gibbins, Roodhouse Ill., July 10, 1907

Argus July 19, 1907

Having been an attendant at the great Lovejoy meeting in 1860, I will briefly give the ARGUS readers a few impressions that were left on ly memory by that day's proceedings.

The mode of traveling in those days was different from what it is now. Nearly every family went in what we call the lumber wagon. When we arrived at Greenfield on that Luly morning 47 years ago, there was a large delegation just starting out. They had a wagon at the head rigged up with a high flagpole, and we fell in with them. South of town the road was so blocked with wagons and teams that it was impossible to pass; for miles the public highway was blocked.

I well remember the pit where the beeves and sheep were cooked, for it carried me back to my native state of Kentucky, where barbecues were both common and popular.

I have been to a great many political meetings, but none, with one exception, that equaled it in earnestness and enthusiasm, and that was at Springfield on the 8th of August, 1860. I never heard an effort that equalled that which was delievered on that memorable 20th day of July in 1860. Ingersoll was right when he said it was the greatest political speech ever made on the American continent. I had heard some of the ablest men of Kentucky before that time, and since then I have heard Lincoln, Douglas, Yates, Palmer and other great men, but none, to my mind, ever equalled the speech delivered by Owen Lovejoy on that historic occasion.

I well remember the words of the chairman, John M. Palmer,

who in introducing the speaker, in part, said, "I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the rawhead and the bloddy bones of the Republican party, Owen Lovejoy."

Lovejoy, as I remember him, was a large, tall man, with dark complexion, black eyes and hair, and no extra flesh. He wore a long linen coat, and when he began to speak he pulled off his coat, opened his collar and for nearly three hours held the people spellbound, and when he closed the people went wild with excitement.

James Gibbins, Roodhouse Ill. July 10, 1907

THE BIG RALLY OF 1860

Anniversary of the Lovejoy Meeting to Be Celebrated July 23

Argus June 27, 1907

The most famous political meeting ever held in Greene County was the big Republican rally held near Rockbridge on July 20, 1860. Hon. Owen Lovejoy was the principal speaker on that occasion, and it is said that Robert G. Ingersoll, 20 years afterward, declared it to be the greatest speech ever delivered on the American continent. So important was this meeting considered that Horace Greely sent a special correspondent to report it for the New York Tribune.

A celebration of that event is to be held Tuesday, July 23, on the old Stowe farm, six and a half miles southeast of Greenfield, on the spot where the original meeting was held in 1860. The principal speakers will be Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Governor Deneen, former Governor Yates, and others. E Every community in central Illinois was represented at the Lovejoy meeting in 1860. All went by wagon, and hundreds of people were on the road for a full week in going to and returning therefrom.

The speakers' stand will be erected on the exact spot from which Lovejoy spoke after being introduced by John M. Palmer. The old pit, where 7 beeves and fourteen sheep were barbecued to feed the thousands gathered there that day, will be marked for easy identification. The two sons of Lovejoy will revisit the scene this year. Men and women who were little children at the picnic in 1860 will attend from nearly every community in the surrounding country. #

The GREENFIELD MINERAL SPRINGS

Among the curiosities in the suburbs of Greenfield are the Springs. They are northeast of the twon, ten minutes walk from the Square. The road is thru the timber by the side of some peculiarly picturesque hills, and when at last you stand in the valley by the Springs, the spectator instinctively exclaims, "How lovely!" Hills on all sides, with a fine landscape, spread out on every side--just such a scene as would delight the painter, as he would be pleased to transmit the same to canvass.

The waters of the Springs are impregnated with iron, magnesia, calcium, and other ingredients. For debilitated persons they act as a rapid tonic, and assists nature in its work of rejuvenating the system. Many stories are told by the residents of parties coming for miles in order to obtain a supply of the water for invalids suffering with rheumatism, white swellings, fever sores, etc. Those who have visited Saratoga, the Sulphur Springs of Virginia, or Bedford of Pennsylvania, say they are fully equal to those mentioned. Thi This is a fine opportunity for some parties who understand how to keep a watering place to make money, and at the same time to build up a summer resort. Whatever advantages of railroad and other convenient passenger traffic that place possesses, and we have no doubt that if the medical properties of this Spring were only proven, there would be a large number of visitors here already.

The property is in the hands of heirs, and those who wish to inquire as to the purchase or lease, can do so by addressing the Executors of Valentine Caswell at this postoffice.

Having tested the healing qualities of the Greenfield Springs, and seen living evidences of its wonderful cures, we feel confident that our admonition to invalids to visit this place will meet with the approval of all. Greenfield is a live town, with about one thousand population, is on the Rockford, Rock Island, & St. Louis Railroad, and about 57 miles from St. Louis. It is in the midst of a fine producing country, and all epidemic diseases are unknown here. The air is pure and invigorating. The views in all directions are through the midst of New England scenery.

Early History of Fayette, summarized from the White Hall Register, June 24, 1932

Fayette narrowly escaped being born in Macoupin County, being so close to the line. The village was laid out in 1835, now in Rockbridge Township (1932). and the plat was filed for record Sept. 19th. The original owners and founders were Manoah Bostwick, James Metcalf and William Blair.

Three buildings erected consisted of 2 store buildings and one a residence, one by a man named Hall. Metcalf was the first merchant, a man by name of Woddson being a partner in business with him.

Soon after they engaged in the mercantile business, Blair Bros. opened a stock of goods, and business began to hum in this county line town. Several houses were later erected along the principal street.

Fayette, like many other villages of the earlier day, lost out during the days of automobiles and hard roads. At present (1932) there are 2 stores
1 garage
1 community church
a one-room school building.

Hard road # 108 from Kampsville to Carlinville passes one mile south of Fayette, which gives this village a better connection with the outsidee worls.

LOVEJOY ANNIVERSARY.

Large Crowd, Eloquent Speeches and an Unqualified Success in Every Way.

The great day for this section of the country has come and gone. The occasion was the anniversary of the great Lincoln rally at which Owen Lovejoy made his famous anti-slavery speech July 20, 1860. The anniversary meeting was held on the same ground, a short distance southeast of Rockbridge, on Tuesday, July 23. The place of meeting was in the grove just north of the old Stowe home, which stands on the hill just as you leave the Macoupin bottom to climb the highway which leads to the fertile fields of Palmer's prairie. The grove is now a woods pasture and was not as an ideal a place as it was forty-seven years ago in which to hold an outdoor gathering. as much of the shade has been removed, however, it answered the purpose very well, and being on the same historic ground where in the days preceding the great Civil war 25,000 people gathered to listen to one of the truly great speeches of this nation's history, added greatly to its attractiveness, especially from a patriotic and reverential standpoint.

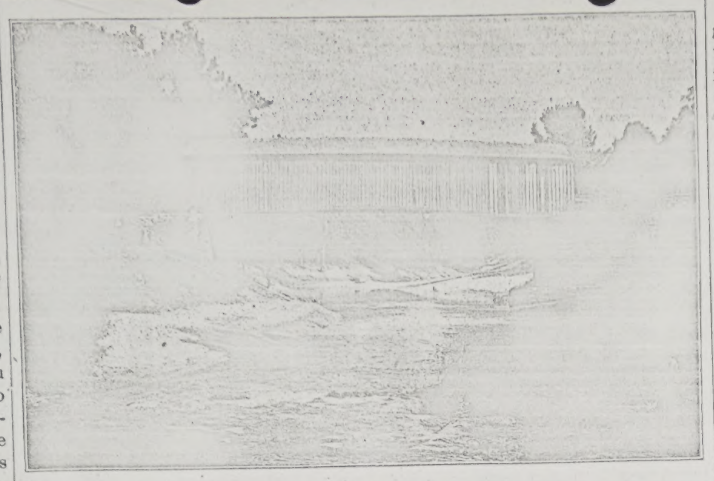
They tell us that the day upon which Lovejoy gave distinction to that historic spot was an intensely warm one. In this particular the anniversary on Tuesday last did not lose any prestige in this particular, for if we have had a warmer day for years the thousands present can't remember it.

The crowd was all that could have been desired. The people came from near and far. The Burlington ran an eleven-coach train back and forth from Greenfield and Medora to the grounds many times during the day and each time brought a heavy cargo of living freight, while the people came in vehicles from miles in every direction, despite the busy farming season, to help celebrate the event. The crowd was variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000, the latter figure in all probability being nearer the correct number than the latter.

Special trains on the C. & A. brought a large number of people from Jacksonville, Roodhouse, Carrollton, Carlinville, Girard, Springfield and other points, which were transferred at this station to the Burlington, which delivered them near the grounds. The people along the Bluff line came via Medora. The train service on the Burlington was excellent, although the morning schedule was delayed a half an hour or more by the early morning passenger which was tied up for several hours by a wreck. This made all the morning trains late in reaching the grounds and caused the morning program to be postponed until after 11 o'clock, as Governor Deneen, who was to make the opening address, and party did not reach the grounds until about 11:30.

Everything went off in most gratifying manner. The crowd was large and very orderly, not a case of disorderly conduct being reported, and there was no drunkenness in evidence nor boisterousness on the return trip, as is usual at such large meetings when they are held in the cities where the booze joints furnish the principal part of the "enthoosyasm," and in spite of the intense heat the crowd was in a sociable and good-natured mood. In these particulars we have never before witnessed an audience of like proportions where good-fellowship was in such general observance. There was plenty of good music, too, as bands were there from White Hall, Roodhouse, Girard and Greenfield.

The anniversary was big enough in every way to suit those who had gone to so much trouble and expense to promote the gathering. That it was no common country picnic was evidenced when the big papers of Chicago, the Tribune, Record-Herald, Examiner, Daily News and Post, sent special reporters to write up the affair. The impression had somehow become current that it was to be a political round-up, and prominent politicians from all over the state journeyed through the intense heat to see what really was going to happen. There were more real, live political leaders to the square inch in attendance than has ever before been gathered in this section of the state, but the speakers did not wander far from the patriotic line to throw political bouquets and in consequence there wasn't much politics doing, and those who came to get a line on what was going to happen returned home little wiser than when they came. Between the sweating given them by the sun bath while waiting for the train at Greenfield in the morning, and the soaking which they received while waiting for a train at the same point in the evening, they spent a strenuous day.



THE OLD WAGON BRIDGE.

Looking south from site of old mill dam at old wagon bridge that spanned Macoupin creek near spot made famous in 1860 by Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

C. J. Doyle acted as chairman of the meeting and handled the program in good shape.

Governor Charles S. Deneen made the first address, a very able one, which steered clear of politics and dealt with a historical review of the life work of Elijah P. and Owen Lovejoy. It is worthy of preservation among the historical archives of the state, and was given close attention by a large number of people. He was followed by our popular congressman, Henry T. Rainey, who was big enough and broad enough to get outside the pale of partisan politics to pay a tribute to Lovejoy and his life's work. His speech was highly commended on all sides.

At the noon hour the people were given an opportunity to shake hands with the distinguished speakers and visitors.

Governor Richard Yates was the first speaker to brave the intense heat after the dinner hour, and he was given a hearty reception by his friends present. Governor Yates is a forceful talker and his effort on this occasion was in keeping with his past reputation.

Senator William E. Mason was next introduced. He is one of the most popular platform speakers that has ever been heard in these parts and carried the crowd with him in the sallies of wit. He wandered from the patriotic trail long enough to indirectly give Senator Hopkins a sly dig by quoting from a speech of Lovejoy in which he put slavery, mormonism and anarchy in the same category, and incidentally referred to theseating of Smoot, a mormon, in the United Sates senate. It will be remembered that Senator Hopkins was Smoot's defender in the contest for a seat. Billy by his effort rehabilitated himself in the good graces of the people who listened to his forceful words on this occasion.

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was unable to be present and the time which was allotted to him was divided between General John I. Rinaker, of Carlinville, Speaker E. D. Shurtleff, of McHenry county, and Lieutenant Governor L. Y. Sherman, of Springfield.

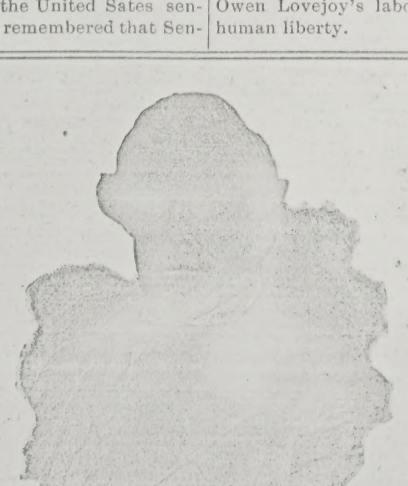
Rinaker's reminiscences of the Lovejoy meeting in 1860, which he attended, and some of the incidents leading up to the great gathering were interesting and entertaining.

Speaker Shurtleff, who may decide to enter the race for senator or governor, spoke briefly, after which L. Y. Sherman was introduced and in his characteristic style started some fireworks. Just who and what he was after could only be inferred, as he did not go into details. Lawrence has made a hobby of skinning imaginary enemies of the public welfare so long it has become a second nature with him.

A feature of the meeting was the introduction of the two sons of the late Owen Lovejoy, Dr. C. P. and E. P. Lovejoy and the latter's son who had come down from Princeton to attend the anniversary meeting held in their father's honor. The former made a short speech in which he feelingly thanked those present for the tribute of respect which had been paid to his father's memory in this great demonstration. He gave evidence of some of the oratorical characteristics of his father.

The program was closed by Chairman Doyle in a few well chosen words in which he thanked the people for their share in making the memorial gathering such a pronounced success.

The celebration was made a success by the indefatigable work of those who had the matter in charge, and while there was considerable expense and a world of labor connected with the undertaking the committees feel that they were well repaid for the time and money spent in fathering and carrying to a successful culmination such a fitting memorial to Owen Lovejoy's labors in behalf of human liberty.



HON. OWEN LOVEJOY.

The Rockbridge people cleared the ground and put same in shape for the meeting for the refreshment and eating privileges. Greenfield furnished the money and did the committee work. Among those who deserve especial mention for work performed in making a success of the meeting were C. J. Doyle, H. C. Wilhite, C. T. Metcalf, C. O. Dannel, H. G. Russell, G. B. Arnett, T. A. Weisner, V. L. Dodge, G. B. Metcalf, Bruner & Gray and others.

The day came to a rather dismal ending by a heavy rain coming up about 6 o'clock in the evening, which drenched many of the home goers. It was un occasion, however, which will be long remembered, and Greenfield is proud of the part she took in making it a truly historic commemoration of such an important event. It will long be remembered by the thousands who participated therein.

Among the former Greenfield residents who journeyed back to see old-time friends and reune at the Lovejoy anniversary were the following: T. S. Weldon and Miss Deal Taylor, of Centralia; Rev. J. J. Dugan, of Girard; C. S. Carter, of Macomb; E. E. Woolley, of Indianapolis, Ind.; G. W. Hamilton, of Jacksonville; R. H. Maxfield, of East St. Louis; John Williams, of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller and Joseph Miller, of Jerseyville; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kincaid, of Roodhouse; Avery McQuerrey, of Alexis; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Trabue, of Dorchester; Frank Weldon, of Centralia; Mrs. Cassie Kinkead, of Springfield; Mrs. John Story, of St. Louis; Rev. C. G. Snow, of Jacksonville; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Slaughter, of Stonington; Mr. and Mrs. Manford Edmondson, of Carlinville; Jas. W. Waller, of Jacksonville.

Council Proceedings.

GREENFIELD, ILL., July 18, 1907.

The city council met pursuant to call of mayor with Mayor Doyle in the chair and all aldermen present except Ald Callaway.

On motions of Ald. Haven, Metcalf and Entrekin, the following bills were allowed and warrants ordered drawn on their respective funds for the amounts; all voting yea:

G. Shores, hauling gravel—sidewalk	$ 23 05
John Lewis, hauling gravel—sidewalk	6 30
R. Adams, hauling gravel—sidewalk	21 35
W. A. Kinkead, hauling gravel—sidewalk	6 50
Allie Gillespie, hauling gravel—sidewalk	3 60
John H. Sykes—labor with tm—sidewalk	40 90
Chas. Frazier, drayage—sidewalk	15 75
W. A. Kinkead, labor on walks—sidewalk	15 15
C. W. Arnold, labor—sidewalk	50
John Range, labor on walks—sidewalk	19 25
Charles Range, labor on walks—sidewalk	17 30
Grover Range, labor on walks—sidewalk	9 20
Peter Estes, labor on walks—sidewalk	19 40
John Wheeler, labor on walks—sidewalk	10 90
Grover Mitchell, labor on walks—sidewalk	60
C. Cochran, labor on walks—sidewalk	14 70
H. C. Perrine, labor on walks—sidewalk	10 00
Charles Cannedy, labor on walks—sidewk	17 87
Joe Chinowth, labor on walks—sidewalk	16 40
Clarence Wallihan, labor on walks—sdw	40
William Henderson, labor on walks—sdw	10 75
John Chinowth, labor on walks—sidewalk	15 70
Lewis Plogger, labor on walks—sidewalk	16 00
John Gempp, labor on walks—sidewalk	4 90
W. O. Hicks, labor on walks—sidewalk	13 40
Harry Chinowth, labor on walks—sidewk	13 00
W. H. Cummins, labor on walks—sidewalk	20 40
Bert White, labor on walks—sidewalk	12 40
Fred Bishop, labor on walks—sidewalk	1 40
Pink Cannedy, labor on walks—sidewalk	4 00
John L. Solomon, labor—sidewalk	1 65
Thomas Dunnagan, labor—sidewalk	80
Clint Green, labor—sidewalk	15 40
Lloyd Arnold, labor—sidewalk	6 40
Frank Kinkead, labor—sidewalk	5 80
Jacob Green, Jr., labor—sidewalk	7 60
Ben Sykes, labor—sidewalk	11 60
John H. Sykes, labor—sidewalk	40 90
Wm. Perkins, labor—sidewalk	1 25
Geo. W. Parks, superintending—sidewalk	50 05
R. A. Mitchell, mdse—sidewalk	268 55
Thos. Pewter, grading—s & a	9 75
Fred Rathgeber, grading—s & a	3 00
John Sykes, grading—s & a	17 25
R. A. Mitchell, mdse, etc.—s & a	12 55
M. L. Green, work on cemetery—cemetery	25 00
T. G. Capps, sec cemetery board—cem	15 00
A. D. Rollins, livery—contingent	1 00

On motion of Ald. Entrekin, council adjourned.

HUGH A. SHIELDS, City Clerk.

Wanted.

A 40-acre farm with improvements not too far from some town; write or call on me giving your price at once.

W. F. BARNETT,
Greenfield, Ill.

Buyer and seller of real estate.. 22

The man who can't find employment these days has to have a pretty good record as a shirker in order to escape a job.

Argus Paid Ups.

W. I. Arnold, city.
Avery McQuerrey, Alexis, Ill.
John Story, St. Louis, Mo.
C. S. Carter, Macomb, Ill.
G. W. Hamilton, Jacksonville, Ill.
T. U. Converse, route No. 1.
W. J. Ford, route No. 1.
Chas. S. Earnest, Canton, Ill.
Rev. Francis Kehoe, city.
R. T. Edmiston, Hettick, Ill.
Albert Sieberman, Carrollton, Ill.
G. T. Mason, Wrights, Ill.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Mary D. Fansler, Hettick, Ill.
Edward North, White Hall, Ill.

Notice to Trespassers.

Hunters and trespassers of all kinds are hereby given notice to keep off property under our control under penalty of the law.

FRED RATHGEBER.
H. J. SECOR.

E. E. Burroughs, as marshal, handled the crowd at the Lovejoy meeting in good shape. The only accident of the day occurred in the morning. Walter Cummings, who was helping his brother-in-law, Lee Crouch, care for the teams that were left in his charge, was kicked in the face by a horse. The blow was so severe that he was unconscious for several hours.

Owing to an overrush of other business we were unable to give the names of those who attended the Lovejoy rally in 1860 and who were also present last Tuesday. We will publish the list next week.

The Domestic Science club will meet with Mrs. C. R. Sheffield on next Wednesday afternoon, sandwiches and other picnic edibles will be discussed.

The party who found a lady's skirt in a package left on Lovejoy excursion train Tuesday evening will receive reward by leaving same at this office.

Miss Gertrude Arnett, of Enos, will spend Sunday in this city as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wilhite.

Several of our correspondents reached us too late to be placed in type this week.

It rained again last night.

Employs Deaf Mutes Only.

Over on New York's east side a prosperous merchant engaged in the bottling industry makes a specialty of employing deaf mutes in his establishment. These silent hands are reported to be more industrious than is usually the experience with unafflicted labor. On an average, the deaf mute bottler earns higher wages than his fellow workman, and he is generally more economical than the latter. Both in perceptive and receptive faculties the deaf mutes are said to excel as compared with those not so handicapped. In point of sobriety, the nonhearing, nonspeaking brother is reputed to set an enviable example.—New York Press.

A Horse With an Annuity.

A horse with an income is King, formerly owned by the late George C. Watts. He is now passing his old age on a farm on a monthly allowance of $150 left him by his former owner. Under the will of Mr. Watts, King was to have an allowance of $200 a year during the period of his usefulness and after that an income of $150 a month until his death. Billy, a pet dog, also received an allowance, but he died last February. Mr. Watts left an estate of $100,000, of which a part will go to charity, but the division of the estate has been delayed pending the death of the horse. King is twenty-one years old.—Chicago Tribune.

Ambergris.

Ambergris is worth at present £6 5s. an ounce. Last year there was used about £120,000 worth of this peculiar substance in the manufacture of perfumes. It is a fatty substance of an ashy gray color with red or yellow streaks in it and is found floating on the sea or taken by whale fishers from the carcass of the sperm whale. Much is also picked up on the shores of the Bahamas. It is generally agreed that ambergris is secreted by the sperm whale as the result of a disease. It is chiefly bought by scent makers, but is also valuable as a constituent of certain medicines.—London Standard.

The War Airship.

It is a sweet dream, but it will never come true. Humanity will forbid. The week after the empyrean warship is constructed, the Saturday Evening Post thinks, the powers will meet at The Hague and agree that nothing more harmful than pamphlets shall be dropped from the flying monster.

correct number than the latter.

Special trains on the C. & A. brought a large number of people from Jacksonville, Roodhouse, Carrollton, Carlinville, Girard, Springfield and other points, which were transferred at this station to the Burlington, which delivered them near the grounds. The people along the Bluff line came via Medora. The train service on the Burlington was excellent, although the morning schedule was delayed a half an hour or more by the early morning passenger which was tied up for several hours by a wreck. This made all the morning trains late in reaching the grounds and caused the morning program to be postponed until after 11 o'clock, as Governor Deneen, who was to make the opening address, and party did not reach the grounds until about 11:30.

Everything went off in most gratifying manner. The crowd was large and very orderly, not a case of disorderly conduct being reported, and there was no drunkenness in evidence nor boisterousness on the return trip, as is usual at such large meetings when they are held in the cities where the booze joints furnish the principal part of the "enthoosyasm," and in spite of the intense heat the crowd was in a sociable and good-natured mood. In these particulars we have never before witnessed an audience of like proportions where good-fellowship was in such general observance. There was plenty of good music, too, as bands were there from White Hall, Roodhouse, Girard and Greenfield.

The anniversary was big enough in every way to suit those who had gone to so much trouble and expense to promote the gathering. That it was no common country picnic was evidenced when the big papers of Chicago, the Tribune, Record-Herald, Examiner, Daily News and Post, sent special reporters to write up the affair. The impression had somehow become current that it was to be a political round-up, and prominent politicians from all over the state journeyed through the intense heat to see what really was going to happen. There were more real, live po- and broad enough to get outside the pale of partisan politics to pay a tribute to Lovejoy and his life's work. His speech was highly commended on all sides.

At the noon hour the people were given an opportunity to shake hands with the distinguished speakers and visitors.

Governor Richard Yates was the first speaker to brave the intense heat after the dinner hour, and he was given a hearty reception by his friends present. Governor Yates is a forceful talker and his effort on this occasion was in keeping with his past reputation.

Senator William E. Mason was next introduced. He is one of the most popular platform speakers that has ever been heard in these parts and carried the crowd with him in the sallies of wit. He wandered from the patriotic trail long enough to indirectly give Senator Hopkins a sly dig by quoting from a speech of Lovejoy in which he put slavery, mormonism and anarchy in the same category, and incidentally referred to theseating of Smoot, a mormon, in the United Sates senate. It will be remembered that Senintroduction of the two sons of the late Owen Lovejoy, Dr. C. P. and E. P. Lovejoy and the latter's son who had come down from Princeton to attend the anniversary meeting held in their father's honor. The former made a short speech in which he feelingly thanked those present for the tribute of respect which had been paid to his father's memory in this great demonstration. He gave evidence of some of the oratorical characteristics of his father.

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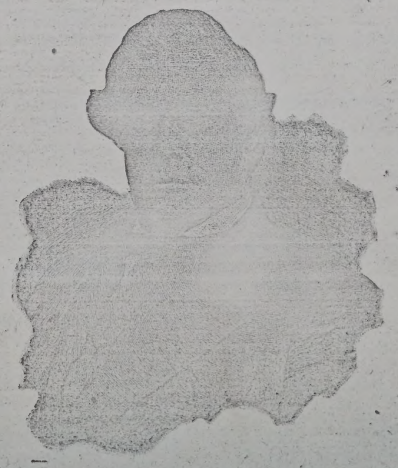

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M. L. Green, work on cemetery—cemetery	25 00
T. G. Capps, sec cemetery board—cem	15 00
A. D. Rollins, livery—contingent	1 00

On motion of Ald. Entrekin, council adjourned.

HUGH A. SHIELDS, City Clerk.

Wanted.

A 40-acre farm with improvements not too far from some town; write or call on me giving your price at once.

W. F. BARNETT,
Greenfield, Ill.
Buyer and seller of real estate.. 22

The man who can't find employment these days has to have a pretty good record as a shirker in order to escape a job.

B. Metcalf, president; Dr. H. W. Gobble, secretary and examining physician; Adam Koehm, treasurer.

Rebekahs — Officers: Märgaretta Koehm, N. G.; Mrs. Ida Witt, V. G.; Albert Carter, secretary; N. L. Metcalf, treasurer.

Commercial Club—Officers: H. G. Russell, president; B. F. McGrew, vice-president; Victor H. Haven, recording secretary; C. R. Sheffield, treasurer.

The business interests of Greenfield are represented by the following firms and individuals:

Dry Goods—J. T. Callaway, George P. Bauer and F. E. Cameron, Frank C. Smith, W. T. Wilhite Estate.

Groceries—G. B. Metcalf & Son, W. G. Secor & Son, S. M. Wilhite & Son, Gibson & Synder, Henderson & Shade, Charles Meng & Son.

Hardware—J. B. Brodmarkle, Arnet & Collins.

Druggists—William A. Saylor, Luther C. Valentine, W. A. Gray.

Bank—Sheffield & Co.

Notions—Cooper & Temple, H. L. Goodell.

Furniture and Undertaking—C. P. Daniel, H. A. Shields.

Lumber—J. H. Entrekin, Robert A. Mychell.

Buggies—A. D. Rollins, John H. Bassham.

Newspaper—"Greenfield Argus," V. H. Haven.

Hotels and Livery—A. D. Rollins, B. U. Bassham.

Flouring Mill—B. F. McGrew.

Shoes—Phillip Bauer, T. N. Knudson.

Poultry—Chinowth & French, Milton C. Andrews.

Restaurants—Mrs. Lillie Fesler, Barton Bros., James Bishop.

Barber Shops—Charles L. Neal, Wylder & Wade, Burghardt & Son.

Photographer—Lewis Estell.

Meat Market—George Hohnback.

Tailor shop—Capt. Thos. Doyle.

Dentists—R. E. Black, H. R. Powell, J. H. Diddle.

Grain—F. D. Wooley, L. P. Allen.

Attorney—Hon. C. J. Doyle.

Postmaster—John Robards.

Physicians—F. A. Clement, H. W. Gobble, H. Converse, J. A. Cravens, A. G. Kinkead.

CITY OFFICERS.

Greenfield was incorporated under the State law as a city on April 7, 1884, since which time the following persons have served as its officers:

1884—Mayor, James W. Hutchinson. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, John Beaty; Second ward, Henry C. Myers, Henry M. Long; Third ward, Joseph J. Crouch, James H. Smith; Attorney, George W. Cosgrod; Clerk, Jesse A. Drake; Treasurer, Samuel M. Wilhite; City Marshal, John C. Berry.

1885—Mayor, Edward A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, Carter Drake; Second ward, Henry C. Myres, Henry M. Long; Third ward, Joseph J. Crouch, Richard C. Fisher; clerk, Vic H. Haven; Police Magistrate, John F. Roach; Treasurer, Jasper Johnson; City Marshal, Alfred Walker.

1886—Mayor, Edwin A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, Carter Drake, George B. Metcalf; Second ward, Henry M. Long, Henry M. Chinowth; Third ward, Richard

C. Fisher, Phillip Bauer; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Police Magistrate, James Steidley; Treasurer, Jasper Johnson; City Marshal, Alfred Walker.

1887—Mayor, Wilbur P. Ennis. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, Alpheus D. Rollins; Second ward, Henry M. Chinowth, Stephen B. Cole; Third ward, Phillip Bauer, William T. Saxton; Attorney, William M. Wallace; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Treasurer, Ralph Metcalf, City Marshal, George W. Adams.

1888—Mayor, Wilbur P. Ennis. Aldermen: First ward, Alpheus D. Rollins, George B. Metcalf; Second Ward, Stephen B. Cole, William J. Slaughter; Third ward, William T. Saxton, Phillip Bauer; Attorney, William M. Wallace; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Treasurer, Ralph Metcalf; City Marshal, George W. Adams.

1889—Mayor, Jasper Johnson. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, Edward J. Stock; Second ward, William J. Slaughter, James A. Piper; Third ward, Phillip Bauer, William Jayne; Treasurer, John B. Brodmarkle; City Marshal, George W. Adams; Clerk, Howard E. Wilhite; Night Police, James Reynolds.

1890—Mayor, Jasper Johnson. Aldermen: First ward, Edward J. Stock, Thomas C. Brown; Second ward, James A. Piper, George W. Adams; Third ward, William Jayne, Shadrach P. Cameron; Treasurer, John B. Brodmarkle; City Marshal, James Reynolds; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Police Magistrate, Milton A. Kinkead; Night Police, Curtis Scott.

1891—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, Thomas C. Brown, John W. Piper; Second ward, George W. Adams, Stephen B. Cole; Third ward, Shadrach P. Cameron, Charles H. Barton; Attorney, Edwin Woolley; Clerk, Harry C. Wilhite; Treasurer, William H. Johnson; Police Magistrate, Milton A. Kinkead; City Marshal, John D. Shephard; Night Police, Curtis Scott.

1892—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, John W. Piper, John B. Brodmarkle; Second ward, Stephen B. Cole, William J. Slaughter; Third ward, Monroe G. Sisson, Charles H. Barton; Clerk, Harry C. Wilhite; Treasurer, William H. Johnson; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, John D. Shephard; Night Police, Curtis Scott.

1893—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, John B. Brodmarkle, John L. Stansbury; Second ward, William J. Slaughter, John H. Sykes; Third ward, Charles H. Barton, William Jayne; Attorney, William M. Ward; Treasurer, George P. Bauer; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, John D. Shephard; Night Police, Henry M. Chinowth.

1894—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, John L. Stansbury, John B. Brodmarkle; Second ward, John H. Sykes, William H. Faith; Third ward, William Jayne, John Wahl; Attorney, William M. Ward; Treasurer, George P. Bauer; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, Joseph Chinowth.

1895—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, John B. Brodmarkle, John L. Stansbury; Second ward, William H. Faith, Henry C. Myres; Third ward, John Wahl, George W. Cunningham; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Treasurer, James A. Piper; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, Joe Chinowth, Curtis Scott.

1896—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, John L. Stansbury, Charles W. Saylor; Second ward, Henry C. Myres, William H. Faith; Third ward, George W. Cunningham, William Jayne; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Treasurer, James A. Piper; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, William McCants.

1897—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, Charles W. Saylor, William G. Allen; Second Ward, William H. Faith, Robert L. Wylder; Third ward, William Jayne, Joe S. Dixon; Clerk, Harry T. Madden; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, Charles S. Boring.

1898—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, William G. Allen, Jesse B. Ash; Second ward, Robert L. Wylder, Henry C. Myres; Third ward, Joe S. Dixon, Elvid A. Melow; Clerk, Harry T. Madden; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robt. H. Maxfield; Night Police, John Williams.

1899—Mayor, Ebert K. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, Jesse B. Ash, Adam Koehn; Second ward, Henry C. Myres, Jasper Johnson; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, Ewen B. Smith; Clerk, Henry C. Smith; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; City Marshal, Robt. L. Wylder; Night Police, John Williams.

1900—Mayor, Ebert K. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, Adam Koehn, Frank E. Strang; Second ward, Jasper Johnson, P. Joseph Madden; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, Ewen B. Smith; Clerk, Henry C. Smith; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; City Marshal, Harvey Lisinbee,* Jas. A. Piper; Night Police, John Williams,* William H. Faith.

1901—Mayor, E. A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, Frank E. Strang, Adam Koehn; Second ward, P. Joseph Madden, W. G. Secor; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, A. E. Henderson; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; City Marshal, James R. Piper; Night Police, William H. Faith.

1902—Mayor, Edwin A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, Adam Koehn, Ben. M. Kincaid; Second ward, W. G. Secor, H. Clardy; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, A. E. Henderson; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; Police Magistrate, Fred L. Stock; City Marshal, James A. Piper; Night Police, William H. Faith.

1903—Mayor, Harry W. Gobble. Aldermen: First ward, Ben. M. Kincaid, Carson T. Metcalf; Second ward, George W. Hammack, Hugh Clardy; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, Harry C. Wilhite; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, William A. Green; Night Police, William H. Faith.

1904—Mayor, Harry W. Gobble. Aldermen: First ward, Carson T. Metcalf, Ben. M. Kincaid; Second ward, George W. Hammack, Hugh Clardy,* S. B. Cole; Third ward, H. C. Wilhite,* Oscar Davis, Elvir A. Melow; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, William A. Green; Night Police, William H. Faith.

The only newspaper in the city is *The Argus*, published by Vic H. Haven, who is

*Resigned.

also its editor. It is a weekly journal and one of the best in the county.

Fayette is a little village in Rockbridge Township that narrowly missed being born in Macon Co., it is so close to the line.

History of Fayette

The Argus, April 29, 1892, stated that "Fayette is 56 years on the 9th of next July." This means it was established in 1836. The White Hall Register, June 24, 1932 says "it was laid out in 1835 and was filed for plat record Sept. 19, 1835.

Mary Stith obit mentioned she was daughter of Manoah Bostick

The 1879 History, page 426 contributes the following: The proprietors of Fayette were Manoah Bostick, James Metcalf, and William Blair. Mr. Metcalf's land lay along the County line, as did Mr. Bostick's, just south of the former, and Mr. Blair's lay west of of Metcalf's and north of Mr. Bostick's, so that the two tracts of Messrs. Blair and Metcalf joined along the north side of Bostick's. The town was located at this point, Mr. Bostick furnishing the ground for one-half, and each of the other one-fourth of the town; several buildings were soon erected in Fayette, among which were three brick buildings. Bostick and Metcalf each built one for a store, and Mr. ----- Hall one for a dwelling. The two stores were put in operation under the style of "Metcalf & Woodson," and "Blair & Brother." The principal street of the town passed along the dividing line between the lands of Blair and Metcalf. It was soonlined on both sides with small frame houses, and the place began to look quite town-like.

On the very day that the proprietor of Rivesville applied to a machinist for a carding machine, the machinist also received an order for a carding machine to be put in Fayette. Mr. Metcalf eventually left the county, and resided near Alton. Mr. Rives moved to Greenfield where he was well and favorably known by nearly every person in the eastern part of Greene County.

Mr. Bostwick, who has been dead many years (1879) during his residence in Fayette, displayed a great amount of business talent, gained the esteem of a large portion of the community, served the people of our County in the State Senate, much to their satisfaction, and died much lamented.

Fayette (1879) now contains three stores. Archibald Lee deals in drugs and a general variety of goods. He formerly lived in Greenfield.

John Teaney is postmaster, preacher, and dealer in general merchandise. R. W. Carr also sells drugs. There are two blacksmith shops. The church building is occupied by both the Baptist and the Christian denominations. (End of 1879 History)

Buisiness at Fayette as reported in the Argus, October 9, 1880: "Fayette was never before in so prosperous a condition; every merchant has a full supply of goods and a lively trade. A new millinery establishment has been opened in the Post Office building, with Miss Della Teaney, Proprietress.

In 1877 Fayette had one store and two saloons. In June 1878 R. W. Carr opened a Grocery Store.

The 1872 Atlas listed Dr. E. Wilson as Physician, a native Garrard County, Kentucky, who came here in 1867.

In December 1878 James N. Miller sold Drugs on North Main Street. W. H. Wilson sold Grocers on the corner square, J. W. Laney on Southwest corner of square. R. W. Carr was on South Main Street.with his grocery store. In 1885 he was also appointed postmaster.

A Scarlet Fever Epidemic hit the country 1879-80

The overland mail route tween Greenfield and Fayette was discontinued in 1887, and was served by the L.C. & W. railroad.

In July 1891 J. G. Miller sold out his interest in the wheat business to the Advance Flour Mill Co, George L. Walker being the agent of the company.

In October 1892 Calvin Wheeler made arrangements to furnish the people of Fayette and surrounding country with coal, with Oscar Teaney, J.S.E. agent.

In 1897 in March "quite a number of small children of this community are undergoing the tortures of whooping-cough."

April 1897 E. H. Stark purchased a new set of black-smithing tools ready to do business for the surrounding farmers.

September 1897 M. H. Wilson received his commission to take charge of the Post Office. In December Henry Kramer opened a butcher shop.

In June 1900 Doctor May of Elsah, Illinois, arrived with his wife to locate in Fayette.

October 15, 1908 the postoffice was discontinued. "For sometime the government has paid the railroad $1200 per year for carrying the mail over their line, All the offices between Carlinville and Carrollton have been discontinued for sometime."

The Argus, March 5, 1909, announced the "re-establishment of a postoffice here." (Fayette.)

The overland mail route twixt Greenfield and Paysette was discontinued in 1897, and was served by the L.O. & W. railroad.

In July 1891 C. S. Miller sold out his interest in the wheat business to the Advance Flour Mill Co, George L. Wolcott being the agent of the company.

In October 1892 Calvin Wheeler made arrangements to furnish the people of Paysette and surrounding country with coal, with Oscar Feeney, U.S.N. agent.

In 1897 in March "quite a number of small children of this community are undergoing the torture of whooping-cough."

April 1897 M. M. Stark purchased a new set of blacksmithing tools ready to do business for the surrounding farmers.

December 1897 M. E. Wilson received his commission to take charge of the Post Office. In December Henry Kramer opened a butcher shop.

In June 1900 Doctor Ray of Mead, Illinois, arrived with his wife to locate in Paysette.

October 15, 1900 the postoffice was discontinued. "For sometime the government has paid the railroad $1000 per year for carrying the mail over their line, as all the offices 40 between Carlinville and Carrollton have been discontinued for sometime."

The Argus, March 5, 1900, announced the "re-establishment of a postoffice here." (Paysette.)

Fayette June 24, 1932 was reported by the White Hall Register thusly: "Fayette ~~is~~ like many other villages of the earlier day has been losing out since the days of the automobiles and hard roads. At present there are 2 stores, one garage, a community church, a one-room school building. Hard road # 108 from Kampsville to Carlinville passes one mile south of Fayette, which gives this village a little better connection with the outside world than it had in years gone by."

ROCKBRIDGE

The town of Rockbridge is situated in the southeast part of the county, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in what has long been known as Taylor's Prairie, having derived the name from John and Ambrose Taylor, who with Benjamin Allen settled here in the year 1819. They were the first white men who settled north of the Macoupin Creek in this part of the county.

The first building that was put up was the mill on the creek, now known as the Rockbridge Mills. This was built about the year 1826 by John Hardcastle and Moses Stephens, and was run by water power. These parties sold out to a Mr. Tegard, he to Mr. Andrews, and in the year 1836 it came into the possession of John Barnett. In the year 1840, Mr. Barnett sold to George D. Randle, who improved it considerably. It was also under his influence in the year 1849, that a post-office was established here and called Rockbridge. Mr. Randle, who was postmaster, kept the office in his residence, a hewed log house, which still stands on the hill near the mill, a relic of the town in its infancy.

The following persons have been postmaster since that time: William Gage, W. H. Summers, J. H. Valentine, and M. R. Blodgett, who is the present incumbent.

The mill was bought by William Gage, G. T. W. Sheffield and I. R. Ostrom, about the year 1853. It was this party who put in steam power and otherwise improved the mill. Mr. Gage also built a store house about this time, into which the post-office was removed. With these changes a lively business commenced at the town of Rockbridge.

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The mill was in various hands for the next twenty years, with G. T. W. Sheffield principal owner. When Isaac Bruner came into possession he also made large improvements, and is now doing a lively business with both grist and saw mill.

W. H. Summers was successor to Gage & Sheffield in the mercantile business. Afterward came Vallentine Bros. Vallentine & Bowman, and Vallentine & Son. During the years from 1855 to 1865, there were a few houses built a half mile west on the prairie, and some business transacted. This neighborhood was familiarly known as Dublin.

In the year 1870, the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad was constructed, and in the Spring of 1871, a town was laid out on the railroad a half mile northwest from the old site, by Sheffield and Hudson. This town the railroad company named Sheffield in honor of G. T. W. Sheffield, which name it retained until the railroad came into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Company, who changed the name again to Rockbridge, the name of the post-office never having been altered.

Three additions have been made to the town since its first laying out, by L. F. Williams, James Vallentine, and Isaac Bruner, respectively. At this date, 1879, there are nine business houses in the town, as follows: J. P. & J. M. Vallentine, M. H. Blodgett and Kinder & Rives general merchandise; J. Keeley & Co., drugs; William M. Rhoads, groceries; John Barnett, harness; C. H. Weaver, furniture; Miss Nannie Clark, milliner; Philip Jacobi, blacksmith and agricultural implements; A. Tendic, boots and shoes; also Wiley More, blacksmith shop; Nathan Dawson, blacksmith shop; Peter Achenbach, butcher shop; D. R. Colman, "City Mills;" J. M. Vallentine, dealer in grain and lumber. There is one school building, forty feet square, two stories high; two churches, Baptist and Catholic; two halls, the Masonic and the Town Hall. There are [illegible] organizations-Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Catholic. [illegible] Women was organized about 1837, and

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was composed of members from the Providence Church. Elder Jacob Rhodes, Haycraft, Sturdivalt, took part in the organization exercises. The church was then called the Taylor's Creek United Baptist Church. About 1842 there occurred a division in the church. Some of the members objected to receiving Mrs. Hubbard, a preacher of some notoriety, into membership, as she had been baptized in the Mission Baptist Church. In consequence of this a respectable number of members organized a new body, known as the Apple Creek Association of the United Baptist Church, in connection with which in 1856, the New Salem Church of Rockbridge was organized. With few exceptions, the church has remained the same, though now known as the Baptist Church of Sheffield, Rev. John Bush, pastor. The Presbyterian Church was organized by members of the Walnut Grove Church. Rev. J. R. Armstrong is pastor. The elders of the Presbyterian Church are J. H. Van Arsdale, R. T. Dawson, and H. M. Kinder. The Methodist Church was organized, by removal from Webster School-house in 1872. The present preacher in charge Rev. J. W. Helmick; class leader, B. F. Wiley; steward, C. S. Scandrett, Jr. The Catholic Church was organized in 1865. The rector in charge is Rev. Father J. D. Metzler. There are three societies, Masonic, Knights of Honor, and Temperance.

Officers of Sheffield Lodge, No. 678, A. F. & A. M., at Rockbridge: A. E. Miller, W. M.; Colin Keating, S. W.; G. D. Hudson, J. W.; Hirum Dixon, Treas.; Albert Bowman, Sec.; James Dowdall, S. Deacon; Jacob Kelley, J. D.; J. M. Clarke, Ty.; William Turner, Chap.; C. H. Weaver, and Wesly McPherson. The Masonic Lodge was constituted 1871. Charter members: W. M. Rhoades, W. M.; Albert Bowman, S. W.; G. D. Hudson, J. W.; A. E. Miller, James Vallentine, Thomas Lawrance, Daniel Bowman, Jessee Robards, John Donnell, J. H. Rives, Hirum Dixon, Isaac Vanmeter, Colin Keating, Vilas Dodge, John Taylor, B. F. Edwards.

The officers of the Knights of Honor Lodge, instituted 1878, are W. L.

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Spear, D.; J. H. Vallentine, V. D.; M. R. Blodgett, A. D.; H. C. Dawson, R.; W. B. Abrams, F. R.; George M. Kinder, T.; D. R. Colman, C.; W. J. Moore, G.; R. T. Dawson, Gn.; Geo. Tate, S.

The Masonic Lodge was instituted in 1871, and has for its officers: A. E. Miller, W. M.; Colin Keating, S. W.; Geo. D. Hudson, J. W.; Hiram Dixon, T.; Albert Bowman, Sec'y.; J. M. Clark Tyler.

The school is now under the charge of Benj. Wiley and Miss Hattie Van Arsdale.

The Rockbridge Band is a m sical organization which owns a fine set of insturments and a handsome band wagon. Its members are: Geo. D. Hudson, J. H. Vallentine, John Russell, Franklin Taylor, John Williams, J. M. Vallentine, Philip Jacobi, J. M. Clark, John Milnes, Kennett Williams.

Dr. A. E. Miller and Dr. E. Wilson are the physicians. Willaim M. Rhoads. Baptist minister; W. L. Spear, notary public; Edward Wooldridge, constable; G. B. Craine, R. T. Dawson, and C. H. Weaver, carpenters and builders; Robt. Lenton, plasterer and mason.

This town is not incorporated. Its population at this time is 200. It is well known for the energy of its business men, who claim that there is a greater amount of business done at this place in proportion to its size, than at any other town in the county.

Argus Aug 30, 1884 George Maddy has opened his new brick kiln at Rockbridge.

PIONEERS

and Andrew
William/Kincaid, was among the settlers of 1820, who settled in Rockbridge twp, one of the earliest in that neighborhood, where he resided until called on to cross the dark river. These summons came to him in 1876. Andrew Kincaid settled the same year. The place of their settlement was known for many years as Kincaid's Point, an angle of timber projecting into the prairie at that place.

Archibald Lee and an uncle came to this section of the country, in search of a home in 1822, and returned to Hamilton county, Ill. that fall. In the spring of the following year, he and his young wife came here and settled on Cook's prairie. Later he removed to Greenfield, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, where he died.

Isaac and Alfred Wood came to the county in 1826, and located in Rockbridge twp. Alfred died here at an early date

David Miller settled at the same time in the same township.

William and Thomas Finley were also settlers of the year 1826, they coming here and locating in what is now Rockbridge twp in the fall of that year.

John N. Whitlock came from beneath the genial skies of Tennessee in 1826, and settled in what is now Rockbridge twp, where he made his residence until his death.

Andrew Hamilton, with his wife, formerly Elizabeth Kincaid, came to this county in 1827, and settled near the site of the town of Greenfield. They were residents of Bourbon county, Ky., but Mr. Hamilton was a native of the British Isles, born June 12, 1776. Mrs. Hamilton's natal day was July 19, of the same year. They died at the home of their daughter, Mrs. John Hardcastle, in Linder twp.

Jeremiah Hand made a settlement in what is now called Rockbridge twp, in 1827, and made some improvements.

William Mason, came to Greene County in 1828, and located upon a farm near Rockbridge, where he lived for 12 years. He then removed to Macoupin count , and later to Jersey county, but about 1856, he came back to this county, settling in Kane twp. where he resided until his death, in 1870.

Ichabod Valentine, Howard Finley,
Ho ard Finley
Joel Grizzle
Herod Grizzle, settled in Rockbridge twp in 1829 and lived here for many/ years.

J. Harvey Weisner came to this county from Tennessee, in 1829, and located in Rockbridge twp. He was a North Carolinian, and died in Greenfield, in 1884.

John Reynolds, a native of Washington County, Va. came to Greene County, in 1829, and made a temporary settlement in Carrollton township, but afterwards moved to what is now Rockbridge twp. In 1838, he removed to what is now Woodville twp, where he died March 15, 1858.

Solomon Dixon settled in Rockbridge twp, in 1830, and lived there until 1870, when he immigrated to Kansas, where he died.

Moses Wylder, an old Revolutionary veteran, with his family came to Greene county in 1830, settling in Rockbridge twp. In 1832, he returned to Tennessee, and there died, in 1839.

filed individually

The "Rockbridge Rocket" ~~Church was~~ reported in the White Hall Register, August 30, 1895, as having "the church camp meeting in progress, the colored people are to remain here two weeks, from Sunday last."